THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,077. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION—A FEMALE CHILD, TWO DAYS old, of respectable parentage. Call on Mrs. POST, 132 Christopher street, corner of Hudson.

IF F. W. NESBET, OWNER OF LOTS ON MADISON avenue, will please call at 37 Park row, room 4, he will hear of something important.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF H. STUBBERFIELD, of Brighton, Sussex, England. Address R. OCKERDEN, 11 Caroline street, Newark, N. J.

INFORMATION WANTED—JOHN AND HENRY Stamm, of Michelau, Bavaria, is wanted relative to inheritances coming to them. Any information about them send it to Court, in Lichtenfels, Bavaria.

"GREEN POINT CAR."—YOUR LETTER RECEIVED too late. There's a note for you.—HARRY.

L. L. I.—WHY DO YOU KEEP ME WAITING? DIrect, till June 12, French's Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—$5 REWARD.—WHITE ITALIAN GRAYhound Slut; had on a green velvet collar and a "kink" at the end of her tail. Any one returning the "Slut" to 702 Broadway will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner. GEORGE PIERIS.

LOST—A GOLD SHAWL PIN, IN FORTY-FOURTH street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, or in Sixth avenue, near Forty-fourth street. The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving it at 169 West Forty-fourth street.

LOST—A SUM OF MONEY, WITH SOME CHECKS payable to R. Apple, order. The finder will receive half of the cash money, on returning same to 32 Bond street, or send me those checks by mail.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A SMALL WHITE POODLE Dog. Liberal reward for its return to 165 East Sixty-second street.

SAPPHIRE RING LOST—ON OR ABOUT TUESDAY, June 4, in West Fourteenth street. Full value will be given by returning it to ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN FROM NO. 5 West Twenty-second street, a large Black Newfoundland Dog with white star on breast, and brass collar, without name on it. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to any one returning him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS, WHO DESIRE TEMPORARY LOANS on their life insurance policies can borrow the surrender value at the Insurance Agency, No. 52 Cedar street, room 2.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, PRICES REDUCED.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers,
10 Wall street, box 4,685 Post office, New York.

ALL THE OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE ROYAL Havana and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. CLARK, Broker, No. 1 Astor place, corner Broadway.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
LINDAUER & CO., Brokers,
118 Mercer, one door below Houston street.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 373—JUNE 8, 1872.
16, 23, 9, 47, 41, 22, 59, 27, 27, 34, 25, 43.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 374—JUNE 8, 1872.
68, 41, 42, 14, 44, 12, 53, 16, 72, 2, 9, 31.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 273—JUNE 8, 1872.
20, 22, 44, 54, 43, 62, 2, 21, 33, 64.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 274—JUNE 8, 1872.
60, 70, 75, 41, 71, 72, 64, 5, 39, 63.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway; Post office box 4,969.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 205 Broadway, 154 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES.

$50

for No. 1, largest family size put up.

Ask your cook which is the best range, and the answer is,

invariably,

BEEBE'S.

Made, put up and warranted by

JANES & KIRTLAND,

Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Reade street.

BOOK STORE.—NEW AND SECOND HAND BOOKS to be bought and sold. 571 Hudson street.

EIGHT HOUR PARADE.

The marshals, aids and the presiding officers of the several trades participating in this demonstration will please report at headquarters, Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery, at 8½ A. M. punctually.

By order of DENNIS S. GRIFFIN, Grand Marshal.

The several trades will take their positions on the following streets:—

Cabinetmakers and Woodworkers on Eighth street, right on Third avenue.

Cabinetmakers of Williamsburg, and Woodturners, Upholsterers, Varnishers and Polishers, Seventh street, right on Third avenue.

Coffinmakers, Pe kmakers, Millworkers and Sewing Boxmakers, Sixth street, right on Bowery.

Coachmakers, Fifth street, right on Bowery.

Pianomakers, Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths, Fourth street, right on Bowery.

Machinists, Engineers, Iron Millworkers, Iron Moulders and Plumbers, Third street, right on Bowery.

Picture Framemakers, Workingmen's Union Delegates, Blacksmiths and Confectioners, Second street, right on Bowery.

Brooklyn and New York Carpenters, Bricklayers, Section 11, Internationals, Workingmen's Association and Early Closing, on First street.

All trades put on re [illegible] assorted positions by the marshals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIRST LAGER BEER BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT,
241 Broadway. 241
Imported Bavarian Beer, per dozen........$2 50
Vienna Beer, per dozen........2 50
Also Milwaukee Beer, per dozen........1 50
Cincinnati Beer, per dozen........1 25
New York Beer, per dozen........1 00
For family use and shipping. Delivered free in the city. A liberal commission given to hotels, club houses, &c.
HOLLENDER & CO.,
241 Broadway, opposite City Hall, New York.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NO. 301 MOTT STREET, New York, June 6, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Health Department of the city of New York, held at its office, No. 301 Mott street, on the 5th day of June, 1872, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That under the power conferred by law upon the Health Department, the following additional section to the Sanitary Code, for the security of life and health in the city of New York, be and the same is hereby adopted and declared to form a portion of the Sanitary Code:—

Section 177.—The same effect shall be given, under section 145 of the Sanitary Code, to a burial or transit permit issued by the Board of Health or Health Officer of Morrisania, when the death of the person named in the permit shall have occurred in Morrisania, as is given to a burial or transit permit issued by the Health Officer of the city of Brooklyn, when the death of the person named in the permit shall have occurred in the city of Brooklyn.

JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

HAVANA LOTTERY BROKERS.—FINE IMPORTED Cigars at low prices. BATES & CO., 417 Broome street, two doors west of Broadway.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—THREE FIRST NUMBERS REceived for June 8 by JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

IN THE MATTER OF THE RECEIVERSHIP OF THE Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Receiver of the Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company, has declared a dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, payable on, of the assets of said company, and will pay the same on demand upon the amount of adjusted claims against said company, at the office of the Receiver, No. 1 Pine street, in the city of New York.

Dated New York, June 4, 1872.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, Receiver of the Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company.

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO HUNGARIAN CONsulate General, 33 Broadway, New York.—Invitation to American Artists. It is the intention to erect a monument to the memory of the late lamented Vice Admiral William de Tegetthoff, in the city of Vienna, Austria. The committee in charge have offered three prizes, viz., 3,000, 2,000 and 1,000 florins silver for the three best plans and models submitted and invite American artists to participate. Further particulars will be communicated upon application at this office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES INterested that the Commissioners appointed under Chap 580 of Laws of 1872 will meet at the Sixth District Court Room, on Monday evening, June 10, at 7½ o'clock, to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, with the following named persons, to wit:—

John Bryan—Award of contracts Nov. 23, 1870, for paving with Stowe foundation pavement White st., Broadway to W. Broadway; 5th st., 4th av. to East River; 25th, 27th and 28th, 6th av. to Hudson River; 34th st., 5th av. to Hudson River; 40th st., Madison av. to Hudson River.
2322—P. Farley. Sewers. 10th av., Manhattan to Lawrence st.; and Lawrence st., 10th av. to 129th st.
2161—C. G. Waterbury, Pres't. Nicholson pavement. 43d st., 3d to 4th av.
2233—C. G. Waterbury, Pres't. Nicholson pavement. 44th st., 5th to Madison av.
2103—Thomas Gearty. Paving. 9th av., 14th to 23d st.
2090—F. C. Crowley. Paving. 42d st., 10th av. to Hudson River.
2085—F. C. Crowley. Paving. 54th st., 8th to 9th av.
2292—L. W. Johnson. Paving. 24th st., 6th to 10th av.
2293—L. W. Johnson. Paving. 34th st., 9th to 10th av.
2213—Robt. Meers. Reg., &c. 81st st., 9th av. to Drive.
2213—Robt. Meers. Reg., &c. 69th st., Hudson R. to Drive.
And on Tuesday evening, June 11, the following, to wit:—
E. J. Quirk. Special contract for reg., &c. 125th st., 4th to 8th av.
Wm. Baird. Award of contract for paving 11th st., 4th av. to av. A.
2131—M. J. Green. Paving. 58th st., 9th to 10th av.
2132—M. J. Green. Reg., &c. 60th st., 10th av. to Hudson River.
2295—James Everard. Paving. 22d st., 4th av. to Broadway.
2191—James Everard. Paving. 33th st., Lexington av. to East River.
2356—James Everard. Flagging. 55th st., Broadway to 8th av.
2113—P. Farley. Sewer. 65th st., 4th to 5th av. 2274.
2076—P. Farley. Sewer. 81st st., 3d to 4th av.
1974—Smith & Noonan. Sewer. 5th av., 46th to 59th st.
1955—Smith & Noonan. Sewer. Madison av., 46th to 59th street.
2283—James Gearty. Flagging. 51st st., Broadway to 8th av.
2238—James Gearty. Paving. 55th st., 8th av. to Hudson River.
2242—James Gearty. Paving. Eldridge st., Houston to Division st.
1872—James Gearty. Reg., &c. 59th st., 1st av. to East River.
2101—T. G. Hicks. Paving. Av. C, Houston to 18th st.
2130—C. Keyes. Paving. Macdougal st., Spring to 8th st.
2274—P. Farley. Sewer. 56th st.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Commissioners.
D. R. JAQUES,
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
NEW YORK, June 8, 1872.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

The following numbers drew the five capital prizes, drawing June 8, 1872, Class 853:—

22,180	$100,000
2,372	50,000
14,556	25,000
2,605	10,000
7,249	5,000

Prizes cashed at par. Orders filled and information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—DRAWING OF 8TH June, 1872:—No. 22,180 drew $100,000; No. 2,372 drew $50,000; No. 14,556 drew $25,000. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Post office box 4,685, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE PIANOforte manufacturers will be held June 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monument House, No. 6 Union square. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.
FRED. HAZELTON, President.

STAMMERERS, WHY DO YOU STAMMER WHEN you can get cured at New York Stammering Institute, 107 West Twenty-third street, New York; no pay until cured; good references furnished.

STAMMERING.—DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, 102 EAST Twenty-sixth street. Best references from eminent clergymen; call and see our patients; no pay until cured; send for circular.

THOMAS EVANS AND GEORGE OGDEN WILL MEET their friends at the Confectionery, at 11 A. M., on Tuesday next.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S works in New York are closed till further notice. Their late employes will be paid in full at their respective works on Monday, June 10, after 12 o'clock M.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

$578,558 IS DAILY DRAWN IN THE LEGALized Kentucky State Lottery; $120,000, gold, was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba June 8. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breed of Dogs. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents. Butler's new Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases; Ferrets.

POOLS SOLD AT JOHNSON'S RESTAURANT, 1,187 Broadway, corner Twenty-eighth street, at 10 o'clock A. M., on International Regatta, also Jerome Park races, every evening during the meeting. T. B. JOHNSON.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
Spring Races, 1872.
The Spring Meeting will be held at Jerome Park on the following days in June:—
Saturday, 1st;
Wednesday, 5th;
Saturday, 8th;
Tuesday, 11th;
Thursday, 13th;
Saturday, 15th.
First Race (each day) promptly at 3 o'clock.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—ON MONDAY, JUNE 10, AT 3 o'clock, Match for $500, best 3 in 5, to wagon—B. Mace's b. m. Lady Sorrell, F. Lownd's b. m. Butcher Girl. Same day, Sweepstakes for $450, best 3 in 5, in harness—B. Mace's b. m. Topsey, W. E. Week's bl. g. Eight Bells, Colonel Dickey Dunn's r. g. L. Fox.
WM. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
JEROME PARK RACES.
JUNE 1, 5, 8, 11, 13 and 15.
Special trains in above races will leave Grand Central depot each race day at 1:30 and 2 P. M., returning after the races. Special cars reserved for ladies. Fare for round trip, 40 cents.
Fourth avenue city cars run direct to depot.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
Monday, June 10, 2 o'clock P. M.,
Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5.
H. W. Howe names blk. m. Nellie, to wagon.
Mr. Galliger names b. m. Lady Vandewater, to harness.
Good day and track.
GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE EASTERN DUTCHESS Association races until Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 10, 11 and 12. First day—1. Double team race; 2. For horses that have never beaten 2:50; 3. For horses that have never beaten 2:38. Tuesday—For horses that have never beaten 2:40; 2. For horses that have never beaten 2:28. Wednesday—For horses that have never beaten 3 minutes, and are free to all. To commence at two o'clock P. M., on arrival of trains from New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—A.—HARNESS.
A large variety
double and single.
Light and heavy,
new and second hand,
at very low prices, to cover cash advances, at
NEW YORK SALES AND STORAGE REPOSITORY,
337, 339 and 341 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.

A.—SEASONABLE CARRIAGES,
All the most popular styles,
AT FLANDRAU'S,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

A SIX SEAT BREWSTER ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—In perfect order. 115 East Fifteenth street.

A GREAT VARIETY OF LIGHT ROCKAWAYS, PARK and Pony Phaetons, Cabriolets, Depot Wagons, Light Buggies, and other seasonable Family Carriages and Light Wagons; lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 633 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—SPEED, SPEED; GENUINE, WARRANTED speed.—For sale, by public auction, on Tuesday, June 11, at 10½ prompt, at stable 43 Great Jones street, to highest bidder, without reservation or limit, three elegant and fast Trotting Horses, the property of a well-known sporting gentleman, who, on account of misfortunes and pecuniary embarrassments, is compelled to sell.

Also three—two fine road or family Horses and one Pony—the property of John Cisco, Esq., who goes abroad this week.

The fast, handsome and fine bred trotting Horse Edwin M., sired by De Graff's Gold Dust, dam by Pilot; is a beautiful chestnut, about 15½ high, 7 years old this spring; is the most perfect trotting horse in form, action, good qualities, gait and disposition in the city; is without vice, trick, fault or blemish; stylish, prompt and game driver, although safe for a lady to drive; has never trotted in public but once, when he trotted the third heat in 2:42, and all his heats below 2:45, when coming 6 years old; he is much improved since in speed; is hardy, rugged and will develop; always ready and willing, and is safe, sure and steady every day; 2:40 horse to road wagon; the finest and best styled road horse for gentleman's use in the city; warranted sound and kind; he was driven about five weeks ago by Isaac Paulding, in Fleetwood Park, to 114 pound road wagon, taken impromptu without preparation, in 2:41, and repeated in 2:43, timed by several responsible gentlemen.

Handsome bay Trotting Mare Lady Lilburn, about 15½ high, 6 years old, sired by Major Winfield, dam by Star; raised in Rockland county; was never trained to develop her speed; can show better than a 2:40 gait now and can beat 2:50 to road wagon; elegant styled, fine disposition, intelligent and fine; promises to trot fast this season; showed half mile on Fleetwood five weeks ago to road wagon in 1:21¼; warranted sound and kind.

Handsome, high bred and fast bay Trotting Horse, 15½ high, 6 years; an elegant road horse; high headed, genteel and hardy; is game, prompt, free and easy driver; pure, gentle and honest; can beat 2:50 to road wagon; warranted sound and kind.

Two elegant, stylish and fine jet black Geldings, about 15½ high each; either are elegant road horses, and are safe for ladies to drive to locomotive; are fine roadsters; are genteel and bloodlike; elegant Park or family horses; warranted sound and kind; full particulars at sale; sold separately.

Also one of the best and handsomest sorrel Pony Horses in New York; silver mane and tail; about 13½ high, 7 years old; a perfect pet; fine, fast traveller; safe for lady or children to ride or drive; has been used by Miss Cisco the last year to pony phaeton in Park and at Newport; is intelligent, stylish and fine; warranted sound and kind.

Also Wagon, by best makers; single and double Harness, &c., &c.

Full particulars of all at sale. Sale positive, at 10½, prompt.

Also two other Horses; particulars at sale.
Stock on exhibition now until sale.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET,
NEAR FOURTH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
ENTRIES FOR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S
Down Town Mart and Auction Salesroom,
Corner Cedar, New Church and Liberty streets.
THIS DAY,
at 12 o'clock,
Auction Sale
Horses, Carriages and Harness.
One Bay Coupe Horse, 16 hands, 7 years; a fine, stylish, elegant driver; sound and gentle in harness.
One Park Phaeton, city built, and in perfect order.
One Black Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years; a very good family or business horse; well trained to single and double harness and saddle; warranted.
One Sorrel Horse, 15½ hands, 7 years; a stylish, fast driver, an honest, good puller and worker; suitable for any work; warranted sound, kind and true.
One Baker's Wagon, covered, in good order.
One Top Express Wagon and set of Harness.
One Sorrel Mare, 15½ hands, 6 years; large, strong worker and puller; warranted kind and gentle.
One Bay Pony, 14½ hands, 6 years; young, stylish, free driver; not afraid; stands without tying; gentle for ladies' use; has been used to pony phaeton.
One Gray Coupe Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old; a superior, stylish driver; elegant action; pure gaited; drives in all harness; warranted sound and kind.
One Bay Horse, 15½ hands, 5 years; sound and gentle.
One Rockaway and Harness, ten sets Harness.
Other Horses, Harness and Wagons. Particulars at sale. No postponement for weather.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET, CASH BARGAINS.—FINE assortment of light Buggies, Park and Pony Phaetons, Rockaway and Depot Wagons; also light Single and Double Harness, all hand sewed. Our stock is carefully selected, and warranted every way reliable.
Lap Robes, Sheets, Whips, Halters, &c., in variety.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A.—MINER & STEVENS have removed their Carriage Warerooms from 636 Broadway to their factory, 115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, where may be found a fine assortment of fashionable Carriages and Light Wagons of their own manufacture.

A.—A.—CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.
At very low prices,
to cover cash advances,
a very superior and stylish Phaeton, by Wood Bros.;
Bretts, Clarences and Coaches;
top and no top Pony and Park Phaetons,
top and no top Buggies,
Rockaway, Depot and Road Wagons;
double and single Harness.
A large assortment of superior quality
new and second hand.
Please call and examine
at New York Sales and Storage Repository,
337, 339 and 341 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
By WALDRON & COOKE,
corner of Cedar, New Church and Liberty streets,
THIS DAY (Monday),
at 12 o'clock.
Auction sale
Horses, Carriages,
Wagons and Harness.
A large and fine lot of good Horses, suitable for the road, family use or any business purpose, and some heavy work Horses. Sale positive. No postponement for weather.

AT OUR FACTORY, TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Lexington avenue, the following second hand Carriages:—
Six-seat Rockaway.
Four-seat Rockaway.
Four in-hand Drag.
Barouche. "C" springs.
Basket Phaeton.
Top and no top Wagons. J. B. BREWSTER & CO.

A GENTLEMAN'S ELEGANT ROAD ESTABLISHment at private sale—At BARKER & CHASE'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, consisting of one of the handsomest and most desirable closely matched pair of fast young Trotting Geldings in the State, well known on the road as Ned West and Mate; were sired by General West (of Morgan and Drew stock) and raised at Houlton, Me.; are rich blood bays, with heavy, long flowing manes and tails; are 15½ high, 6 and 8 years old; are unsurpassed for style, fine appearance and driving qualities; have shown a trial of 2:45 together, and are warranted to trot in 2:50; can be driven by a lady at speed, and are warranted sound and kind. Also top Road Wagon, built by Gray; double and single Harness, made by Lowden; Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c. Sold for want of use. Price and full particulars at the Mart.

A.—SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.
We offer a large assortment, many of them our own make, and in excellent condition.
One light plain spring Landau.
One light Barouche.
One Brougham, little used.
Two curtain Coaches, little used.
Two four-seat no top Phaetons.
Two four-seat half top Phaetons, superb order.
One Cabriolet, on two springs, cheap.
One Ladies' Driving Phaeton, with top and rumble.
One Stanhope Phaeton and one two-wheel Dog Cart, cheap; also a four in-hand Drag Phaeton.
BREWSTER & CO.,
54 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

A LADY'S PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony is 7 years old, 14 hands high, blood bay, black points, flowing mane and tail, warranted sound and kind in all harness; has been driven and ridden by a lady for the past two years; is one of the finest saddle ponies in the country; will stand by the steam cars; also Basket Phaeton, with canopy, and Harness; all first class makers. Apply at first stable west of Third avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

A VERY NICE DOCTOR'S PHAETON, JUST FINished; also, second hand, three top Buggies; one Doctor's Wagon, one light platform Business Wagon; one extension top Phaeton, all very good and cheap, at 460 Third avenue.

AT WITTY'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, NEVINS and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, large assortment Carriages, Pony Phaetons, Business Wagons; several fine Ponies for ladies' driving for sale cheap.
R. B. WITTY & CO.

A LOT OF HORSES FROM CANADA WEST; YOUNG and sound; fit for all kinds of business. Inquire at 541 Canal street, corner Washington.

A PARTY LEAVING TOWN WILL SELL A LANdaulet, Horse, Harness, &c., for $800 cash; one-third original cost. Stable 145 West Twenty-ninth street.

AT FACTORY.—A HEAVY STOCK OF FOUR SEAT Phaetons, Depot Wagons, standing and falling tops; top and no top Wagons, secondhand, &c.
JOSEPH KEAL, 97 and 99 Charles street.

A CLARENCE, COST $2,000, FOR $1,050; COUPE, $650, slide seat, pole and shafts; double Harness, cost $500, for $250 if sold to-day.
HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

AT FACTORY—TOP AND ROAD BUGGIES, PONY and Park Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias; new and second hand; large stock; cheapest in city. 146 and 148 Eldridge street. DAY & SON.

A.—TWO SECOND HAND PONY PHAETONS; TEN second hand top and open Road Wagons, little soiled, in perfect order, for sale low; also a fine assortment of all styles top and open Carriages for summer use. Persons in want will do well by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer them cheaper bargains than can be found elsewhere. Harness, Robes, Sheets, &c., &c., for sale low.
W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

CONSIGNED TO US FROM KENTUCKY.
A splendid lot of Horses just arrived, comprising teams and road Horses, family Horses. All are young, sound and kind. One of the finest consignments sent to this market this season.
Now on exhibition and at private sale at our Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
All not sold at private sale before Tuesday at 12 o'clock will then be sold at auction at our Mart as above.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

CARRIAGES, PONY PHAETONS AND BUSINESS Wagons, all styles, for sale, or to let by the day or season. WITTY'S manufactory and stables, Nevins and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

CARTING WORK WANTED—WITHOUT STOCK. Address TRUCKMAN, box 145 Herald office.

EXPRESS WAGONS—THREE NEW ONES $150 EACH; also two top Buggies, two Road Wagons and five sets of Harness and two Saddles, at bargains. 141 East Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST AND BEST SADDLE Pony in the city; bay, 13 hands, sound, 8 years old; also, a well-bred light chestnut Mare, very stylish in single or double harness and under the saddle; 15 2, 5 years old and sound. Apply to WILLIAM, at Briggs' stables, 139 West Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SORREL PONY, 14½ HANDS, white mane and tail, 5 years old; a beautiful saddle horse; ambles and lopes under the saddle. Must be sold.
A. N. HANKINSON, No. 9 East Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—MUST BE DISPOSED OF TO-day, a no top Road Wagon, nearly new. 24 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT PARK PHAETON; BEST CITY make; in fine order. Inquire of P. R. WOOD, 221 West Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW THREE SPRING BUSINESS Wagons and one platform spring Wagon. Apply at 213 Greene street.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A LARGE, FINE BAY brown carriage or coupe Horse, 7 years old, 16½ hands high; is a prompt and stylish driver; warranted sound and kind. Apply at stables 15 and 17 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 6 years old; suitable for a doctor, family or coupe; stylish, kind and gentle, suitable for a lady to drive; not afraid of steam cars. Also, a black Horse, 15½ hands high; a fast traveller; has trotted in 2:40; kind and gentle; a very superior road horse; not afraid of steam cars. Also a second hand light Harness. Apply until sold at 239 West Tenth street.

FOR SALE—A FINE, HANDSOME BLACK MARE, 16 hands high, between seven and eight years old; fine family or grocer's horse. Will be sold cheap, for want of use. Inquire at 261 and 263 West Twenty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, suitable for a coupe; sound and kind; owner going to Europe. Apply at private stable, 53 Great Jones street, before 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S OR LADY'S TURNOUT, consisting of sorrel Horse, 5 years old, sound and kind, Kentucky stock; and doctor's or lady's Phaeton and Set of Harness, city made and only used six times; owned by parties leaving town. Inquire at 50 West Tenth street.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG TROTTING HORSE; CAN trot in three minutes to the pole or singly; free from all vice and is a splendid saddle horse. Can be seen for two days at MICHAEL McBRIDE'S feed store, 194 and 194½ Greene street.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME, THOROUGHBRED Kentucky saddle Horse, bay, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; has long, flowing tail and beautiful neck; trained for lady or gentleman; is very gentle; warranted sound and considered the handsomest saddle horse in the city; sold only for want of use. Apply at DRENNAN'S Stable, Seventh avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—AN EXCEEDINGLY HANDSOME VERmont Pony, 14½ hands, and a stylish dark brown Horse, 15½ hands; both are superior drivers in all harness and highly trained for the saddle; are kind and free from any vice, and perfectly sound; prices moderate. Apply at 301 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE SIX-YEAR OLD, FAST trotting Mare; worth $300 and sound; little sore forward; broke to saddle; $150. 77 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF CHESTnut and sorrel Ponies, 14½ high, 6 years old; can trot in 3:30 together; are fine saddle ponies; can be rode or driven by a lady; or would let them for the summer. Can be seen until sold at 417 Third avenue.
HUGH TOLAND.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSION TOP VICTORIA (LAWrence's), with pole and shafts; but little used and in perfect order. Can be seen at Simpson's stable, 150 East Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT PHAETON. CALL AT MARkert's stable, Lexington avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, or address D. W., box 3,935 Post office.

FOR SALE—A VICTORIA, CITY MADE, NEARLY new and in perfect order, for one or two Horses. Apply at 135, 137 Monroe street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LIGHT TWO HORSE PARK Phaeton, nearly new. Can be seen at 85 Park place.

GOOD CARTING WORK FOR SALE.—ADDRESS W. M. P., box 145 Herald office.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—LARGEST ASsortment Carriages ever offered, comprising every style, both new and second hand; immense stock Harness; elegant Coupe cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 633 Broadway.

HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING AND HORSE EQUIPments of every description, suitable for the road, track, park, farm or stable. No fancy prices. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, 114 Chambers street.

HARNESS. HARNESS. HARNESS.
Every style and all grades of Harness, at lowest manufacturers' prices, for cash. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 633 Broadway.

HORSE TRAINING [illegible] branches; vicious horses shall be handled and warranted to give the highest satisfaction or no charge, by Mr. J. W. Price, at A. H. Taylor's stock farm, Turner's Station, Orange county, N. Y. Please call at Washington Riding Academy, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, for two days.

HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP—A LIGHT SET Single Harness, covered and gold mounting; made up of best material and workmanship. 128 First avenue, fourth floor.

JUST ARRIVED—TEN GOOD WORK AND DRIVING Horses, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Also two large Mules. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

JUST FROM THE COUNTRY—A VERY STYLISH PAIR of coach or road Horses; browns; 16 hands high; six years old; very free and fine drivers; will take in exchange less valuable horses for farm work; warranted in every respect, by responsible party. Inquire at Earle's Hotel for COMSTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 633 Broadway.—Every style Carriage at lowest popular prices, all qualities and descriptions, new and second hand, at prices defying competition. Call and examine.

PONIES, PONIES, PONIES, PONIES.—AN EXTRA fine invoice of elegant blooded Ponies, from 10½ to 13 hands high, all young, sound and kind, at private sale, at our mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

PONY PHAETONS, PONY PHAETONS.
The largest variety in the city, and
reduced in prices from 15 to 25 per cent.
Canopies, Umbrellas, Whips, Robes, &c.
A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

PONY PHAETONS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY lowest popular prices.—Light Buggies, Depot Wagons, Park Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, Victorias, large assortment. Lot second hand Carriages.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 633 Broadway.

STYLISH TEAM SORREL HORSES—15½ HANDS, 5 and 6 years old; suitable for lady or boy to drive. Top Road Wagon, Harness, &c.; low price. 413 West Thirteenth street, near Ninth avenue.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED; has all gaits perfect; for lady or gentleman; 16 hands high; sound and kind; 9 years old; very stylish; trot to wagon in 3½ minutes; price $400. Call for Mrs. House's saddle horse at Townley's Boulevard stables, Fiftieth street, near Seventh avenue. M. HOUSE, 180 Broadway.

SECONDHAND BUGGIES, LIGHT VICTORIA PLATform Dog Cart, Coupe Rockaway and several slightly shop-worn Carriages at bargains; all styles Harness, new and secondhand.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 633 Broadway.

TOP WAGON FOR SALE—WITH POLE AND SHAFT, in good order; price, $215. Apply at private stable, 28 West Forty-fourth street.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY this summer, a Phaeton and Pony; must be gentle, afraid of nothing and perfectly safe for a lady to drive. Address with full particulars, BLOOMFIELD, Herald office.

2 TOP BUGGIES, $100 EACH, IN GOOD ORDER; 2 open Wagons, $75 each; 1 Depot Wagon, $30; Dog Cart, $200; Brett, $300; Park Phaeton, $150; Silvers Road Wagon, $125. Every description of second hand Carriages at great bargains. Repository, 133 West Forty-first street.

$160—ONE BROWN MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 7 years old; sound and kind in all harness; one bay Horse, good worker, for $55. Inquire in feed store, corner Franklin and Milton streets, Greenpoint.

$3,000.—LIVERY STABLE, ESTABLISHED FIVE years; 7 Horses, 3 Coaches, 4 sets double Harness, and Building, with Lease of ground; stock in good order; doing a good business; sold on account of owner going West. 356 West Forty-first street.

ATALANTAS AND LONDONERS.
LOOK OUT FOR
THE EXTRA TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
FULL PARTICULARS
OF THE
GREAT INTERNATIONAL
BOAT RACE.

EUROPE.

HOTEL MEURICE, PARIS,
228 Rue de Rivoli,
opposite the Tuileries Gardens, the best and healthiest position in town. Large and small Apartments and single Rooms. Table d'hote. Reading and smoking rooms.
H. SCHEURICH, Proprietor.

L. LEGRAND'S ORIZA PERFUMES,
207 Rue St. Honore, 207, Paris.
Specialty [illegible] of beauty.
ESS. ORIZA and ORIZA LYS.
Distinguished Perfumes of various bouquets.
Sold by all Perfumers, Druggists and Hairdressers.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELLERS, 209 SIXTH AVEnue, corner Fourteenth street, and 323 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street, Watches, Diamonds, Cuckoo and French Clocks, sterling Silver and finest Silver-plated Ware, fine selections, at very low prices.

FINANCIAL.

A.—TRUST MONEY TO LOAN AND BUY FIRST class mortgages on city real estate, in sums to suit without bonus. Address COUNSELLOR, box 2,631 New York Post office.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 156 Broadway, room 10.

EXECUTOR FUND OF $195,000 TO LOAN ON NEW York city property; also $200,000 to loan on buildings in course of erection; also to buy mortgages. Address COUNSELLOR, box 319 New York Post office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, and to purchase first and second mortgages with.
J. R. POWELL, 35 Pine street.

WANTED—ABOUT $17,000 ON BOTTOMRY AND REspondentia upon the North German bark Lutcken, of 437 tons register, Captain L. E. Post, bound hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and upon her freight and cargo of lumber. Proposals will be received until noon of the 17th inst., addressed to the master, care James E. Ward & Co., 113 Wall street.

10 PER CENT
choice Municipal Bonds
at a large reduction below par.
Also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight,
City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c.,
paying 10 to 20 per cent.
All strictly first class Securities at lowest market rates for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
43 Pine street, New York.
Prime investment securities a specialty for 20 years.

$25,000.—TRUST MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST class city improved Property for term of three or five years; sums to suit; or for the purchase of Second Mortgages. Address TRUST MONEY, Herald office.

$175,000 TO LOAN OR BUY MORTGAGES, FOR any desired amount, on Property in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey. Also money without bonus. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty st.

$250,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on Real Estate in this city or Westchester county; large loans made on first class property. JOHN F. CONREY, 152 Broadway, room 8.

ATALANTAS AND LONDONERS.
LOOK OUT FOR
THE EXTRA TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
FULL PARTICULARS
OF THE
GREAT INTERNATIONAL
BOAT RACE.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship, under the firm name of E. K. Willard & Co., for the transaction of business in stocks, bonds and gold on commission, at 14 Broad street.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.
CHARLES MARTIN.
WM. M. FINCKE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SALESMAN, TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF first class shoe store, who can invest $1,500, or an interest given in the business. Address EXPERIENCE, Herald office.

A LADY ENGAGED IN A LONG ESTABLISHED Broadway fashion emporium, dressmaking and millinery business, with an extensive line of customers, will take an equal partner, having capital, to establish another department. Address EMPORIUM, Herald office.

AN INTEREST IN A MILL PROPERTY AND BUSIness, capable of realizing a fortune in a few years in the hands of a competent business man; ten to fifteen thousand dollars required. Address Dr. LOUNSBERY, Cranford, N. J.

A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED FROM SCOTLAND, and intending taking lands in North Missouri or Nebraska, wishes to meet with another as partner; a small capital, with some previous knowledge of farming required; references given and expected. Address AGRICOLA, Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A MONOPOLY, IN OPERation only short time, meeting unparalleled success; articles indispensably needed by everybody; pays 300 per cent profit wholesale, costing 6c., bringing 25c., and can be sold by millions; $4,000 required, and secured if wished. Apply at 226 Market street, Newark, N. J., real estate office.

A.—PERSONS WISHING TO BUY STORES OR HAVing Stores for sale, or wanting partners or capital to invest, will do well by calling on DAVIS & CO., 86 Nassau street.

AN INVESTMENT OF $15,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL IN a manufacturing establishment in a neighboring city will return to the investor from $7,000 to $10,000 per annum without risk; unimpeachable references. Address BISHOP, Herald office.

GOOD CHANCE.—A MANUFACTURING COMPANY, with good orders on hand, wishes to obtain a few thousand dollars additional capital; good references. Address E. F. L., Herald office.

NAIL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS AT EAST Wareham, Mass., for sale or to lease—Never failing water power; seventy nail machines, all in good order. Address E. CORNWALLIS, Attorney for estate S. T. Tis[illegible].

OUR JUNE LIST OF [illegible] Cigar, Grocery and other Stores; Houses, &c., for sale, may be had gratis on application to BETTS & YORSTON, Auctioneers, 56 West Thirty-second street.

PARTNER WANTED.—GOOD PAYING OFFICE BUSIness; not much cash required. Apply at 93 Third avenue.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO START ONE of the best paying theatrical entertainments in the country, by a lady star, just arrived from the West; a sure fortune in twelve months. Address H. L., care of Dr. Dix, 87 Bleecker street, New York.

PATENT FOR SALE—SPILE DRIVER, ADAPTED TO drive spiles for buildings, bridges, water dams, &c.; the driving block can be used from any height, according to the force of stroke required; at a height of ten feet it will give twenty strokes per minute. Also a Patent Machine for paving streets with stone of any kind; it will drive down from twenty to sixty stone blocks at a time, which makes them firmer and more even than any other method. Inquire of JOHN A. WEIGAND, 329 Sixth st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL, LEASE, &c., for sale; the Lease, Furniture, Fixtures, &c., of a first class Hotel, upon Chestnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., centrally situated, containing upwards of 113 rooms; the whole in good order; also contains room for a first class restaurant; to an energetic person, desirous of engaging in the business, this offers unusual inducements. For further particulars and terms address or apply to ALFRED FITLER, 51 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FIRST CLASS LAGER BEER Brewery for sale; $150,000 cash required; particulars at 267 West Thirty-third street. JOHN F. WOLFF.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTY, WITH $15,000 to $20,000, to invest in a large and profitable business, for which interest and good security will be given and one-half profits. For particulars address J. D. R., Herald office.

$1,000 WILL PROCURE HALF INTEREST IN an established and well paying light manufacturing business. Particulars at the factory, No. 2 Abattoir place, southwest corner Thirty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A PARTNER WANTED, LADY or gentleman, with this amount of capital, in a light, easy and very profitable business. Address EQUITABLE, Herald office.

$4,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN AN old established manufacturing business in the city, paying large profits. Call on owners, LUCKEY & SHUTE, 78 Cedar street.

$5,000.—WANTED, A PHYSICIAN OR OTHERwise with this amount to join equally in a specialty which has made several fortunes. For particulars inquire of Mr. HATCH, 58 West Thirty-second st.

$5,000 TO $15,000.—A RESPECTABLE PARTY may secure an interest in a manufacturing business a short distance from New York. A thorough investigation will prove this an opportunity for a safe and highly remunerative investment. Address O. H. J., box 5,155 New York Post office, appointing time and place for interview.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN MANUFACturing one of the most valuable articles ever offered to the public; a monopoly, whereby a large fortune can be realized. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., 88 Broadway.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

COPPER-FASTENED ROW BOATS FOR SALE—NEW and handsomely finished. Apply to R. WYCKOFF, 151 West Sixteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER M. E. WELLS, 53 TONS burden (centreboard); well found and in good order. Can be seen by applying to J. W. PETTY, oyster barge No. 17, foot of West Tenth street, North River.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT FINISHED STEAM PROpeller Yacht, in complete running order, capable of accommodating a party of 15 in cabin; very fast; 7¾ tons, 3 feet draft. Apply to Dr. SMITH, Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN STEAMTUG AND freight propeller E. B. Seymour; carries 160 tons in six feet of water; is in good order and well found; engine and boiler are nearly new; she is furnished with hoisting engine for handling freight; is well adapted for carrying flour and for towing and is one of the most handy, convenient and economical boats of her class. Apply to W. H. PAYNE & CO., foot East 19th street.

SCREW YACHT MISCHIEF FOR SALE CHEAP—EXcellent order; 77 feet long, 15 beam, 4 draught; schooner rigged; large cabin; very fast. Apply at pier 13 East River.

5 YACHTS FOR SALE CHEAP—A 21, 25, 36, 33 AND 30 foot keel, all in complete order and ready for use. Apply to or address F. KAVANAGH, Canarsie, L. I.

BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES—New designs; also Bagatelles and everything appertaining to billiards, at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND hand [illegible] Tables; also Balls, Cues, Cloth and everything appertaining to [illegible]; Tables taken on storage. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay [illegible] street, formerly of the firm of Phelan & Collender.

$165.—STRICTLY FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TAbles, at half the ordinary prices; slate beds, best cushions, $155 to $250. AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE COMPANY factory and salesrooms 173 and 175 Wooster street.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.
Great clearing
sale.
Lots of Silk Ties, 10c. up.
Lots of Silk Scarfs, 25c. up.
Parasols, closing, 50c. up.
Sun Umbrellas, 85c. up.
Thousands of yards of Ribbons of every kind, closing out, 5c., 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., yard up.
Quantities of Straw Hats, closing out, from 25c. to 50c.
English Straw Hats, 50c.
All the New Shapes, 50c.
Lace Shawls and Sacques,
Lace Parasol Covers, 75c. up.
Real Guipure Laces, 10c. yard up.
Trimming Laces, 2c., 3c., 6c. up.
Hamburg Edgings,
Insertions and Flouncings,
from 3c., 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c. up.
Hundreds of dozens of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Handkerchiefs, from 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. up.
Chemises, Drawers, Sacques,
Skirts, Night Dresses,
Waists, Robes, Aprons, &c.
All closing out at very low prices.
Chemises, from 50c. up.
Drawers, from 39c. up.
Skirts, from 59c. up.
Night Dresses, 98c. up.
Ladies', Gents' and Misses'
Kid Gloves, one and two buttons, 49c., 50., 63c., 69c., 75c., 80c., 93c., $1, $1 09, $1 25, $1 39.
Trimming closing out.
Cotton Trimmings, 5c., 10c. piece, up.
Silk Fringes, 5c., 6c., 10c. up.
Silk Trimmings, 3c., 6c. up.
Linen Napkins, 40c. up.
Linen Towels, 6c. up.
Piques, 12c., 16c., 20c., 25c.
Lace Curtains, very low.
Fans, Jewelry, Buttons, Braids, Combs, Silks, Brushes, Nets, Fancy Goods, Portemonnaies, Bags, Soaps, &c., closing out.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
691 Broadway, New York,
between Amity and Fourth,
and 13 Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

AT
R. H. MACY & CO.'S
Grand Central
Fancy and Dry Goods Establishment.

Clearing out	On account of extensive alterations and enlargements—to be commenced during the month of June—it is necessary to get our stock into the smallest possible compass; and we are, therefore, clearing out many of our goods at a great reduction in prices, particularly in Straw and Millinery Goods, Ribbons, French Flowers, Suits and Wrappers, Children's Clothing, Ladies' Underclothing, Llama Lace Sacks and Fancy Goods of every description.	Enlarging

(Clearing out / Enlarging repeated on each line of the column.)

R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
Grand street, New York.
To-day
5,000 cases new Straw Goods
at new prices.
Dolly Vardens, 25c. each,
English Rough and Readys, 35c. each.
$2, $3, $4 and $5 Hats and Bonnets
reduced to $1, $2 and $2 50 each.
You can find here every desirable shape and braid at about half last week's prices.
Ribbons are down.
6-inch Sash Ribbons, silk plaid and plain, 56c. per yard.
8¾ and 7-inch Ribbons, silk plaids and plain, 75c. and all our fine Gros Grain Ribbons price reduced about one-third.
Ten thousand Silk Parasols
at 45c., 65c., 75c. and $1 each, clearing out.
Five and six dollar Parasols at $2 50 and $3 each.
New Flowers and Feathers.
Trimming Silks, every color, 75c. and 85c. per yard.
All Silk Torquoise reduced 50c. per yard.
Full Lines of Real and Imitation Laces, Collars, &c., &c.
We sell Guipure Laces cheaper than any house in this city.
Look at our Yankee Notion Department.
Leather Goods, Fans, Fancy Goods.
Dress Trimmings, Silk Fringes.
Bargains in Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Undergarments.
Over 5,000 new Silk Ties and Scarfs at 25c. each and examine.
KID GLOVES
Best low price [illegible] EDWARD RIDLEY, 2 buttons.
309, 311, 311½ Grand street,
62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

HAIR, HAIR, HAIR.—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR equal to human hair; can be combed and braided. Switches, $1 each. Human Hair, cheapest in the market; solid Switches, one yard long, $3; French Twist, $4; Curls, $1 and upwards. Ladies' own hair made over. Latest styles always on hand. 362 Bowery, opposite Third street, and near Great Jones. Highest prices paid for human hair.

M. T. HIGGINS,
Mammoth Millinery,
wholesale and retail,
have now on hand
the largest and best
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MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry, Pianos, Liquors, Cigars and all descriptions of merchandise, especially furniture; same bought; storage taken. 11 and 17 Abingdon square, Eight avenue.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry and silver ware, and the same bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets—liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and all other personal property. The same bought and sold. M. ROSENBERG.

697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE [illegible] STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods, and personal property of every description; private entrance for ladies. J. A. JACKSON.

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RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Solemnities and Sabbath Sermons to Saints and Sinners.

DR. POTTER ON TYPICAL EXCUSES

Children's Sunday at Chapin's Church—A Floral Festival.

A Discourse on the Gospel Narrative of Peter and the Lame Man by Dr. Storrs.

BEECHER AND A PERSONAL CHRIST.

Dr. Braun on Christian Charity and the Observance Thereof.

God's Gifts and Man's Duties Described by the Rev. Rufus Clarke.

Dr. McGlynn's Advice to People Who Are Overburdened with Knowledge.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

What God Gives and What Men Should Give in Return—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, of Albany.

The pulpit of the New England Congregational church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, was yesterday morning occupied by Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, of Albany. His subject was "God's Gifts and Man's Duties," and the text upon which it was based, Matthew x., 8—"Freely ye have received, freely give." Man has never, he began, created anything. God created man and presented him, so to speak, to himself. Man, in short, is indebted to God for everything, indebted not for material possession only, but for the scenery, treasures, fruits and flowers of the earth, mountains and valleys, music for the ear, light, air, intellect. All those gifts were the result of the

ATTRIBUTE OF DIVINE LOVE.

Whatever we can draw happiness from comes to us as gifts. We cannot purchase them. All are free gifts of God. We cannot take an inventory of our property. All the gold and silver of the earth cannot buy them. All the ships of the earth cannot carry them. We are heirs of God. On a starry night we look on worlds, our inheritance. After dwelling at length on this branch of his discourse he proceeded to show the great gift of salvation. Money may purchase houses and lands, but it cannot buy salvation. Some trusted in their money. It was a vain trust. Again, some who cannot boast of great wealth rely for salvation upon their good works. The reliance upon these was just as futile. He unfolded at length the meaning of the gift of Christ, the purpose of His mission and how He fulfilled this mission. Christ brought, he urged,

A SYSTEM OF TRUTH

from heaven to earth. This celestial, divine system of Christ can only come to us as a gift. He presents us an atonement for our sins. The atonement contains the whole work of Christ on earth. It is a blessing that cannot be touched by all the riches of the earth. Weigh diamonds, gold and silver, the splendor of form and all that men value against the atonement and it weighs but an atom of dust. Having amplified this by further illustrations he alluded to the special gifts Christ gave to his disciples, and how these gifts were still ours. The next topic was man's duty as a giver, in view of the gifts of which he is the recipient, and portrayed the difference between the miser and the benevolent man. There is a back tide to benevolence. What may seem a sacrifice turns out for the best good. Christianity enforces the same principle of benevolence. Christ said to his disciples, "Leave all, follow me." Under Christianity virtue leads to

THE HIGHEST GOOD.

God has not an attribute that does not express His love. His benevolence flows through every channel. One of His aims is to get His principles embodied in us—to impress into us the same spirit of benevolence. It was the duty of all to give as freely as they had received. If they would give spiritual gifts they must possess these gifts. Following Christ carries with it the idea of partaking of His fulness. We are not to follow feebly after Him, picking up the crumbs that fall from His table and keeping out of the way of temptation, and thereby indulge in a feeble hope of salvation. Paul struck

THE KEY NOTE

on his first conversion. His first inquiry was, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" He gave himself and his talents and his energies, and the worldly honors of which he might have been the recipient, his soul, his will, his life, all to Christ. There were fifty thousand pulpits in which the power of Paul's example and precepts were felt to-day. His power was felt over the whole earth. In conclusion he enforced the duty of charity devolving upon all. All should be free givers—give according to the gifts given them. Oliver Cromwell had twelve silver statues of the apostles melted and put into coin. He did not believe in still apostles, so he enjoined all to be active and stirring with benevolence.

GRACE CHURCH.

Typical Excuses for Rejecting Salvation—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Potter.

Conspicuous on Broadway, and the only religious house of worship on that thoroughfare between Fulton and Sixty-eighth streets, stands Grace Episcopal church. It begins already to feel the effects of fashion's demands in the falling off of numbers, so that yesterday it was not much more than half filled. Many of its membership have thus early gone to the country. The service began at eleven o'clock, and as it was the sacramental occasion there was not much delay in getting through with morning prayers. The Gospel of the day which was read is a part of St. Luke's, 14th chapter, from the 16th to the 24th verses, inclusive. It is the parable of the great supper or feast unto which numbers of people were invited, but each one had an excuse, and the host, rather than have his feast unattended, sent his servants out into the highways and hedges to compel

THE UNINVITED MULTITUDES

to come in. From this parable Dr. Potter discoursed, likening the sacramental feast which they were about to commemorate to this Gospel feast, and to it he invited all who desired to stay. But evidently the same, or kindred excuses, keep the invited away from the Lord's table to-day as kept them away 1,800 years ago, if we may judge by the comparative few who remained to commune. In searching for the precious metals, the Doctor said, the surface indications very often may be slight and imperfect, but as the miner digs down the vein grows richer and purer. Sometimes, too, the vein may be lost. By one of those explosions of nature it may have been forced up from its natural bed, and we must dig through an unproductive rock to find on the other side a continuation of the gold vein, exceeding in richness that which we had lost. Even so is it with the Gospel. We come to it, and find the deeper we dig the richer its golden veins become. Or like the mummies dug up from the ancient graveyards of the East, when the wrappings are taken off, the spices with which the bodies are embalmed are found to have lost none of their perfume. So it is with this parable. We come to it and strip it of its wrappings and inquire what is its real meaning to us. Those men who made excuses are typical classes. They had perhaps, like so many men in our own day, qualifiedly accepted the invitation to the supper. But one had bought a piece of ground and he must needs go and see it. He was a man of property now and was quite satisfied with himself.

RELIGION WAS NOT SO NECESSARY

to him now as it was when he had not these worldly possessions. So he thought. Another was bargaining, but had not yet completed his purchase. He was trading for five yoke of oxen, and it was necessary for him to prove them, and therefore he must be excused. The third a pleasure seeker. He had married a wife and was engaged in the festivities of his new relationship. In the Jewish polity a man was excused from military duty for one year after marriage. Hence this man makes no apology; he does not beg to be excused as the others did, but says simply, "I have married a wife and therefore I cannot come."

Who were they then who came to the supper? They who were compelled. Compelled by intense solicitude and entreaty; compelled by a feeling of hunger for the bread of life and a thirst for the living waters. They who had wandered into a far country and had fed upon the husks which the swine did eat; they who had failed to be satisfied with the riches and the business and the pleasures of life; these were they who were compelled to

COME TO THE FEAST OF THE LORD.

Infinitely better were it for them and for us to come in the freshness of youth and the vigor of life, before we make those excursions to far countries or wander away from our Father's house, and are thence compelled to return. Better for us to accept the invitation without qualification and without reserve. And in this spirit the Doctor asked the congregation to come to this feast of the Lord this morning. They are hungry and have not been fed; thirsty, and their thirst has not been satisfied. Let them, therefore, come to Him who gives the living bread and the water of life freely to all who seek Him.

After the offertory and a closing prayer those who desired stayed and communed.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Sermon on the Mercy of God by Rev. Father Kearney.

As usual, St. Patrick's Cathedral on yesterday morning was filled with a large and devout congregation. Mass was celebrated by Father Lynch, a newly ordained priest from the diocese of Troy. The music, which consisted of a mass by G. Dietsch, No. 12, in B flat; the Veni Creator, by Mercadante, sung before the sermon; the Andante, by Butheste, for the organ, played by G. Schmitz, were all rendered with the delicacy of finish and brilliancy of execution for which the organist and the quartet—Madame Chome, soprano; Mrs. Unger, alto; H. Schmitz, tenor, and Mr. Unlus, bass—are famous. An announcement was made that on next Sunday the services would consist of a solemn high mass and a sermon by Archbishop McCloskey, the occasion being the annual collection in the archdiocese for the benefit of the Pope.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Kearney, from the parable of the lost sheep, in the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke, the gospel of the day. Father Kearney said:—Our Lord took occasion to rebuke the Pharisees for their complainings and murmurings at Him because He associated with sinners. Wanting to impress them with the importance of His work, he rehearsed to them the parable of the lost sheep, showing that there was joy in heaven and on earth over the returning sinners, and that a good shepherd would brave all dangers and encounter all difficulties to rescue a sheep that was lost and bring it back to the fold. The great lesson that this parable teaches is the mercy of God. All through Holy Writ we are continually reminded of His mercy and goodness. If we go back to the beginning we can hear the voice of the Eternal in the Garden of Eden calling to the erring Adam to come back to the way he had strayed from. As the Creator worked in the beginning so He has since; by the voice of holy prophets and patriarchs, by persecution and by suffering He is continually calling upon us to come to Him. Christ appointed the Church for this purpose to be his mouthpiece and exhorter; His priests to be ambassadors in His name, by the preaching of the Word and the administration of the sacraments. In all these acts the voice of God speaks; day after day this call is given from the altar, and by sudden deaths, by pestilence and by famine God keeps Himself before His people. When we come into a church and see the altar and the cross we are reminded of the sufferings of Jesus; but the priest standing upon the altar and offering up His very body is a sign that He is willing to be reconciled to us. In spite of all our denials and impenitence He refuses to be driven away from us, He still calls and holds out His hands of mercy. But when His voice is listened to mark His delight. There is joy among the angels in heaven that a sinner has been brought back to the fold—joy with the Mother of God that her intercessions have been heard; joy among the saints, joy in the Church, joy in the family of the penitent one, and joy with the penitent himself, when the priest pronounces the words that suit Him. Father Kearney concluded with an earnest exhortation to all who felt the weight of their sins to come to the altar and seek the intercession of the Mother of God that they might be pardoned and forgiven.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

The Work of the Spirit on the Heart of the Believer—Discourse by Rev. John Parker.

Yesterday the pastor of the above church, Rev. John Parker, preached a discourse on the work of the Spirit on the heart of the believer, taking for his text Romans viii., 9:—"Now, if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His." The minister said it was very necessary to understand the words of the text. They show the magnificent

ARRANGEMENT THAT GOD HAS MADE

for the believer in search of mercy. In the previous chapter the apostle describes the Jew who found no peace in his sinful condition, but in this chapter he personates the condition of the Jew as converted. Before he was an unhappy sinner, now he has found peace in Jesus Christ. It shows that when the converted man is delivered from his sins all guilt and remorse vanish, and he knows that he is delivered from the reigning power of sin and has the Holy Spirit which associates itself with the life of every believer. He shows the evidence of the work of the Holy Spirit within him. Brethren, you are nothing without the Holy Ghost; unless you are

SEALED BY THE HOLY SPIRIT

you are not God's—the seal broken, you cease to be God's. If any man have not the Spirit he is not of God. It is the one work of the Holy Ghost to guide us in the love of the Messiah and point us to the cross—to magnify Christ, to be the sealer of Christ, to make you a holy nature, a sanctified priesthood. He who is in the Holy Spirit is a child of God, and the Spirit bears witness to the adoption of the Gospel by the believer. No man can mistake the voice of the Holy Spirit, which does not bear witness of power or regeneration, but of your adoption. It is not of real but relative changes. You were an enemy,

A REBEL TO THE COMMONWEALTH

of Israel, but you are now a child of God. This Spirit cannot be given by intermediate help; it cannot be given by a bishop, priest or pope at the confessional. God speaks directly to His children. It is not left to priestly testimony nor sacramental rites. There are men who risk their salvation upon testimony that is not good. A man makes his own conscience, and God gives him His Holy Spirit. There can be no Holy Spirit where there is no joy. You have a right to be happy; it is your duty to be happy, and the Christian religion should be a comforter and a guide to the believer, and infinite intelligence inspires love in the child of God. There should be music in our voices, gladness in our hearts and sunshine on our brows; and God always brings joy to those who truly believe upon Him, and you will have the testimony of your faith and a baptism of comfort. If you have the Spirit you are led by the Spirit, and are a child of God; you do not desire to live after the flesh. The unconverted man is a slave to the flesh; in some form every one is a slave to the flesh. There is a tire and

COLLAR UPON THE NECK OF THE SINNER,

and he can get no relief until the Holy Ghost is obtained. If you are a child of God you will be led into all truth. The Romanists claim that where the Church is there is the Holy Spirit; Protestants and the Bible say that where the Holy Ghost is there is the Church. God will give His children the Holy Ghost. "He shall guide you unto all truth" is the promise made by the Scriptures. If you have the Holy Spirit you have an earnest for more bounties to come from God; it is an earnest of your future inheritance. The comforts we have are pledges from God of the joys to come.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Complete Spirituality of God—Worship of Christ as God a Gross Fanaticism—Trinitarianism All Humbug—Unitarianism True Belief—Sermon by Dr. Bellows.

The Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was yesterday morning unusually well filled. This was probably owing to the regular congregation being swelled by that of All Souls' Church, as the pastor of the latter, Rev. Dr. Bellows, occupied the pulpit. The reverend gentleman announced as his text Romans i., 20, 25—"For the invisible things of Him, from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever." Let us, he commenced, begin our meditations with thoughts of Him from whom our souls descended, in whom we move and have our being. How are we to worship Him, whom we have never seen, whom we never can see by our senses—a Being without beginning or end, a Being without centre or circumference. Can we know Him who is unknown, worship Him who needs no worship? Let us not take the poetical description of the psalmist for logical phrases. All that is said in the Scriptures of God's visibility is said as a

GROUND OF FAITH.

When Job asked, "Canst thou find out God?" he meant to reprove his assumption. He wished the limited idea of Him to be removed. God is no man with greatly exalted powers; He is no Jupiter. He is and ever must be a great unknown. We cannot know God to perfection, but we know Him as much as He desires. St. Paul also rebukes this idea that there is measure for the goodness and greatness of God. The reverend gentleman now came to a second part of his sermon. The spiritual attributes of God, he said, are known by the spirit in us. The picture of His Christ commands us to worship God in the spirit. Jesus never found

A PRACTICAL DIFFICULTY

in worshipping Him. But in this respect He was only following the predictions of the Jewish prophets. Seek God; He be not far from anything. Indeed the whole Bible rests on the assumption that God is both known and unknown. Because He is infinite is He entirely unknown? Is the ocean unknown because we cannot sound it all at once, because we cannot take in at once all its size and form? or is our own soul unknown because it is boundless? Nothing is so well known as God. Behind all the gods of

FANCY, SUPERSTITION, TERROR,

He has lived, the originator of all inferior deity. His omnipresence, His omniscience have been sung in all ages. He was sung of by a Jewish poet four hundred years before Christ. The mind cannot arrive at a certain degree of culture without worshipping, openly or secretly, God as He is in all His majestic truth. No carnal representation to kneel before is needed nor wanted. He wants not the prostration of the body. He was the adoration of the soul. As Moses when he converted the people from the worship of other deities said:—"You saw no image on the day that God spoke to you." How little truth in the

MODERN HERESY

that God is unknown and unknowable. What is there in God's spirituality to hide Him? Is it not the idol, the image that hides Him? Can you take a visible form to your soul? Nay, are not His omnipresence and omnipotence practically true only on the assumption and perfection of spirituality? Put in His place His only Son and you banish Him from millions of souls. You might as well place the morning star for the bright and glorious sun. Is it that God is a spirit that we cannot know Him? Conceive a God in the flesh if you can. What are we but spirits? Do we not know more of our passions and soul than of visible things? After amply illustrating this part of his discourse he proceeded to state that God is not a fond, partial father, an effeminate mother; He is the just father to all; He is the law as well as love. How can there be a trinity? Both science and theology combat it. It has become a gross fanaticism. Not till the spirituality of God is established will the pure religion of Jesus be fully re-established. Is this a time to give up Unitarianism and change the worship of God into a lie?

FORT WASHINGTON (R. C.) CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. H. A. Braun, D. D.—Christian Charity and How Much Depends on Its Observance.

Dr. Braun's new church, at Fort Washington, was well attended yesterday. The music was rendered remarkably well by a volunteer amateur choir, especially the "Qui Tollis," by Miss Walsh, and a hymn by Miss Waller. Dr. Braun preached the sermon. It was founded upon the text in the Gospel for the day, St. Luke xv., beginning with the first and ending with the seventh verse. The reverend clergyman said:—

In to-day's Gospel, dearly beloved brethren, our Lord gives us one of the many instances of His inscrutable mercy. He said that He did not come on earth to save the just, but to lift the load from the hearts of sinners, to raise the debased and strengthen the just. In all parts of the Gospel we find that Christ condemns the Pharisee; now he calls them "whited sepulchres" and again as a "brood of vipers." They accused our Lord and Saviour of being a Sabbath breaker, for He healed the sick on the Sabbath. On all occasions they found fault with the doings of Christ, because he broke the letter of the law and still fulfilled the spirit. Now, who were these Pharisees? They were a race of chronic grumblers who most religiously held to the letter of the Mosaic law, forgetting that the letter of the law kills and that the spirit gives life. They were just what our Lord called them—"whited sepulchres"—fair on the outside and apparently devout people; but within they were all corruption, conspiracy and immorality. Their countenances gave no indication of the conspiracy and corruption which they covered; but the omnipresent God, who reads the innermost thoughts of men, was not to be deceived. He saw through their shallow masks, rebuked them, and in so doing He seems to lose control—so to speak—of his calm, charitable, benignant self, and bursts into an indignant eloquence at the hypocrisy of these "whited sepulchres." You all know the story of the publican and the sinner. They went into the church to pray. The sinner asked for mercy and pardon, while the publican sought to justify himself and thanked God that he was not as the sinner.

We are told that the sinner went to his house more justified than the publican, who forgot that "to judge men is God's province;" for "judgment is mine," saith the Lord. Even if the publican were without sin there was, according to the Gospel of to-day, "more joy over that one sinner doing penance than over ninety and nine just persons, who used no penance." The Church which was instituted by Christ to perpetuate this doctrine retains that same spirit of charity which so characterized our Lord. She forgives sins so far as in her power; she follows a man from his cradle to his grave, and administers to him all the consolation in her power, which means more than the world is capable of giving. This spirit of the Church of Christ should be the model for all good Christians. They should strive to forgive and overlook the defects in their neighbors, for what one among us, when we examine our consciences, can stand up and say that we are not like our neighbors, that we are not sinners? If we say we are not sinners we are liars and the truth is not in us. The tendency among men is to see only the faults of their neighbors, and not their own. This leads them into sins against charity, such as detraction, calumny and slander and the like. A certain woman once went to Christ to ask his forgiveness; she had fallen through weakness, but was now sincerely repentant, and briny tears were trickling down her sunken cheeks. The Pharisees wanted Christ to condemn her; but He, reading their hearts, saw that it was to accuse Him of being unmerciful that they wished Him to condemn her. And Christ said unto them:—"Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." Now, when we are inclined to talk about our neighbors, let us look into ourselves and see if we are without sin, and if we are, why then we may throw the stone; but, as I said before, we are liars if we say we are without sin. Man's conscience may be likened unto two bodies of water—one the honest man's conscience, may be likened into a clear, running stream, which flows along on its pebbly bottom; now and then a trout or a small eel may be seen swimming in it, but the priest who is the angler, catches the fish, which is the figure of sin, and takes it out. Another man's conscience—who may be called the Pharisee—may be likened into a filthy, stagnant pool, in whose fetid depths filthy, slimy, crawling things can be found; they burrow into the filth and slime, which is the effect of their being. The first man is the honest-hearted man, who commits a sin and repents of it; the last is the one who is continually committing sin, and who always professes to be an exemplary Christian, and who yet is the whited sepulchre filled with dead men's bones.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn—The Parable of the Shepherd and the Lost Sheep—Advice to People who Think They Know Too Much—The Shepherd Jesus.

At St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street, the services yesterday were, as usual, on the grandest scale. At all the masses the church was crowded, but notably so at the high mass—worshippers from all parts of the city having come to this the most aristocratic Catholic congregation in the city, some no doubt to pray, some to hear the splendid singing, and not a few perhaps to admire the brilliant scene as it appears during the service.

The music at the mass was excellent, though if there were more of a change of programme in the short pieces constant hearers might be better pleased and more of a devotional effect created. The soprano yesterday was Miss Fay, who took the place of Miss Emma Howson, who was unable to attend, owing to her efforts of the previous week in English opera. Madame Bowler, the contralto, sang with her accustomed grace and artistic excellence. Colletti and Bernhard were about up to their average.

High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father McCready. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, who took his text from the Gospel of the day, which was taken from the seventeenth chapter of St. Luke.

The Gospel narrates the parable of the shepherd and his lost sheep, the parable of the lost coin, and the chapter ends with the story of the prodigal son. There could scarcely have been a subject in which the eloquent preacher would feel more at home in elaborating than that suggested in the Gospel of the day, and rarely does pulpit orator more effectually illustrate the beauties of the Saviour's teaching than did Dr. McGlynn yesterday. His statement of the meaning of the parables was in itself a most eloquent description of the time in which the scribes and pharisees were the learned and the potent, while the publican and the sinner were outcasts, and were believed to be consigned altogether to the devil. It was true that the scribes and pharisees went to hear the Master, but they went there to grumble and not to believe, whereas the poor sinner, with humble faith, approached the Saviour God, and with the true spirit of penance acknowledged his sin and sought for mercy. The preacher said that it ought to seem like the hearing of a familiar psalm, often sung, to hear him again and again teaching the people the truth from the same stand points, inculcating the Savior's teaching from His own words, and urging those in sin to approach nearer to God that they might be saved. It would seem as if it were throwing the seed upon rocks and barren places, from which no fruit could come. But it was not so; the seed of truth was never cast in vain. Those who thought themselves refined, enlightened, accomplished, learned, might feel disposed not to heed the repeated story of the Saviour's love and mercy, but the preacher's words were certain to touch the heart of some one—perhaps some stranger's heart, who, struck by the spirit of God which the truth contained, might enter into himself and draw nearer to Christ. It was to the poor that God gave His greatest graces; the lowly were His chosen friends, and it was these He called "blessed." There was a terrible lesson in the day's Gospel for those who believed themselves to be all-sufficient, and who, in the possession of the treasures of this world, considered themselves safe for the next. The Scribes and Pharisees were all-sufficient; they were the rich and learned of their time, and yet it was to the poor publican and sinner that Jesus addressed Himself, and to whom the invitation was extended to come nearer to Him. If men were only to think a little, to reflect upon the meaning of the parables he had read for them, they would better understand how much it cost the Saviour in His seeking for the souls of all men, and they would learn that the things of this world were not the things which prepared for the next or gave assurance of "blessedness." The shepherd went in search of his lost sheep; he found it, but in extricating it from the entanglement which kept it away from the fold he got bruised himself, bruised even to death. The preacher continued to apply the parable to the passion of the Saviour in His sufferings for man, and concluded his discourse by appealing for the imitation of Christ in our daily lives.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Dr. E. H. Chapin preached in his church, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, yesterday morning on the text—"Neither sound of hammer nor of axe shall be heard in the building thereof"—I. Kings, vi., 7. The occasion was the anniversary of the Sunday school connected with the church, and children of all ages were gathered about the pulpit and led the congregation in the singing. The pulpit itself was decked with flowers, in wreaths and crosses. Dr. Chapin said:—This is the children's Sunday. It is a custom to devote the anniversary of our Sunday school to the little ones—a custom, commended by reason and sentiment, which will grow in favor. It is pleasant and significant to see these children about us and hear the music of their young voices leading the songs of the congregation. It is upon a subject akin to them I shall speak, though not, I fear, with a simplicity adapted to their understanding. The house referred to in the text is Solomon's Temple. There was to be no sound of hammer or axe in the building of it. The laborers' work, it would seem, was confined to the forest or the workshop, so that pillar upon pillar, story upon story and dome after dome of that gorgeous temple rose and were shaped into beauty and symmetry in silence. There is something suggestive in the silent rising of this majestic temple. The idea is no useless analogy. It illustrates the universal silence that accompanies the workings of God's power. The flowers have grown up in silence, in silence unfolded the glory of color, and in silence unfolded their sweet perfume to the air. No genius or mechanism of earth can make a flower; not all the widely diffused intelligence of the whole earth, if concentraced for the purpose, could devise a little lily, with its beauty, its colors and its fragrance. But these are made gradually, slowly and in silence. The great temple of nature, of which these flowers are the sweetest decorations, is made in silence. Silently seas have subsided and continents have emerged. Look at the procession of the seasons. A short month or two ago the land was bound in icy fetters, where now the grass is springing, the seed is thrilling in the softened earth with its wonderful transformations. "Neither sound of hammer nor of axe shall be heard in the building thereof." Were not this course of nature familiar to us every heart would thrill with its marvellous wonders. If we had never seen a star in heaven with what rapt wonder would we gaze upon those bright constellations! It is familiarity that blunts our susceptibilities of the wonders of nature. It seems to be an idea among some Christian people that in whatever you concede to the revelations of nature you detract from the power and superiority of God. It would be more consistent with our Christianity if we went sometimes beyond the Scripture and discerned the hand of God, not merely in miracles and startling events alone, but in His greatest work of nature. All things in nature are miracles. If God could speak to us in articulated language it would soon become familiar, and we would regard His voice with the inattention with which we now regard nature. Language impedes our thoughts and misrepresents them. The truest way in which God can address Himself to us is in the silent working of His power in nature. He does not speak; he acts. The mighty faith of eighteen hundred years ago reaches us to-day, after all that time of silent, steady progress. It has had its accompaniments of tumult, of persecution, but these were not the workings of Christ's kingdom. It comes not with sound of trumpet or flash of flame. It marches on with only the silent power with which conviction gradually breaks through the soul of man. No sound of hammer or of axe is heard in the building of Christ's kingdom.

But, finally, as to these children. The temple of the body is built up in silence. Bone upon bone silently weaves itself into its place, the avenues of sense stretch themselves throughout the frame, the mind takes its regal seat, and the blood flows silently through its conduits. But the structure of the human character, of which the body is only the casket or the sheath, is a fairer temple still built as silently. Not for an unclean tenant has that bodily structure been built. To the children I would say, You would not burn a fair dwelling; you would not destroy a pretty and ingenious toy, and do not debase or ruin a form so marvellously beautiful, so ingeniously intricate that angels look upon it with amazement. But be more careful ever of that inner structure. A lie is worse than poison; a wrong is worse than a wound. Upon the children rests the future of the Church and of the nation. Let us not forget it, even in the hubbub of a Presidential election, that the little Arabs of the street, where children seethe and simmer in corruption, will help make the future. In the children the temples of all the world are building—the only imperishable temples—for in the child's soul alone is the sweet realization of that house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.

The Narrative of the Bible—Peter and the Lame Man—Dr. Storrs' Sermon Yesterday.

Dr. Storrs preached yesterday morning on the narrative of the healing of the lame man at the gate of the temple, and the lesson to be drawn therefrom. In opening his discourse he commented upon the fact that very much of the Bible was given up to narrative—either general historic narrative or special narrative, in which striking and sometimes commonplace events were recorded, and slight but suggestive and vivid sketches of personal experience and character were presented. These narratives, which were in contrast in some respects in the matter of form and method with the psalms and the great Apostles, after all were wonderfully rich and charming, because, giving such variety to the Scriptures, they were all the more lovely in contrast with that which surrounded them. If these narratives had been taken out and only prophecies and psalms had remained the Bible would have lost one of its chiefest holds upon

THE MIND OF THE WORLD.

The place of these narratives was so important that it was often necessary for us to dwell upon them and illustrate some of these stories. So he would ask the attention of the congregation to that narrative in the third chapter of the Acts—the narrative of the healing of the lame man at the gate of the temple. Peter and John went into the temple at the hour of prayer—the ninth hour. There were three such hours among the Jews, and their ninth hour was the same as our three o'clock. At these three hours not only was prayer offered, but sacrifice and incense as well. They were stated hours of prayer for the Jewish people. It would be well if such stated hours of prayer were universally distributed throughout the Christian world, for such regular processes of the spiritual life give stability and sobriety to that life. They went up at the ninth hour into the temple. Thus we were reminded that the Apostles at that time had not withdrawn from the ordinary temple services nor from the Jewish Church. They were like all reformers,

ALL TRUE REFORMERS,

destrous of remaining in the body to which they had been so long attached and from which they had received so many benefits, and, if possible, of reforming and purifying it. That was their idea. It afterwards took a miraculous vision to convince Peter that there was no propriety in his going out and constituting a new church out of Jews and Gentiles together. "Peter and John went up together." We were not, said the preacher, to rely too much on that word "together," because it might be that it could be quite as perfectly translated "went up at that time." Yet, whether the word be retained as it is in our version or not, evidently they did go up in company. This was more remarkable because Peter had denied the Lord, and it showed that John did not remember the fall of Peter after he had been forgiven. Whenever a person offended against a public law of morality we said that his fall was forgiven, but we did not so far forget it that we entered into a companionship. Peter was forgiven and it was forgotten. A certain man, lame from his birth, whom all people knew to be a cripple, daily asked alms at the gate of the temple of those who entered. So we were carried back, said Dr. Storrs, to the time when there were no hospitals. We would observe that

THESE ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS

came in with Christianity. They were developed in that primitive impulse which associated the worship of God with alms-giving. It was not quite certain, he continued, which gate this was—whether in the interior or whether it were the larger and more beautiful gate on the eastern side of the Temple, looking down into the valley of Jehosophat and over to the Mount of Olives. As Peter and John ascended from the valley and entered the Temple, they came upon him and he asked alms of them. Not expecting to receive more than a few pennies at most, he received that which made him an independent man for life. Peter, fastening his eyes upon him said—"Look on us," and he gave them heed. Then Peter said—"Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have I give thee." How common the feeling, said Dr. Storrs, if we had not money to give to an object, that we had nothing to give, and on the other hand that if we had money to give and gave it, nothing further could be expected of us. There were things more valuable than money which every one who was in earnest in the work of the Lord could give, and among them courage in regard to the accomplishment of the work when others were discouraged.

GIVE MONEY

if you have it, but don't feel that you have discharged your obligation and released yourself if you have given money. The preacher, resuming, said that Peter commanded the lame man to "rise up and walk." This second command seemed absolutely impossible. "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk." Peter "took him by the right hand and lifted him up." It seemed to be impossible, but he made the effort and the strength of God came to him, and for the first time in his life he was able to stand. Then he walked and entered with them into the temple, walking, leaping and praising God. The miracle was complete. The amazement among the people was commented on by Dr. Storrs, who, in connection with this narrative, said that there was a story current in Rome that

THE PRESENT PONTIFF,

after he was declared infallible, and driving one day up one of the hills of that city, met or passed a poor, lame beggar, who had often asked alms of him before. The beggar now held out his hand, and in a beseeching voice asked for alms. The Pope suddenly said to this man, "Rise up and walk;" and the man staggered up, but fell again. The command was repeated, when the man staggered up and fell again, and the Pope drove away. He only parodied the miracle which he undertook to parallel.

Dr. Storrs proceeded to speak of the lessons to be drawn from the narrative of Peter and the lame man, and said that to every Christian it taught that he must be as Peter. Do not reform yourself in some outward habit, but respect and believe.

The sermon was listened to with deep attention by the large congregation present.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The First Fair Sunday of the Summer—Selections from "The Messiah" by the Solo Singers—Sermon on a Personal Christ.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning to a congregation that was rather beyond the usual average, as far as numbers were concerned—a circumstance, considering the sultriness of the weather, that did not contribute to the comfort of the general audience. A few ladies succumbed to the heat, and were carried along the aisles, shoulder high, by several male protectors, to obtain a supply of newer and purer air in the lobbies. At the opening of the service Miss Sterling and Miss Lozier sang a number from "The Messiah," the former singing the aria, "He shall feed His flock like a shepherd," and the latter the beautiful soprano solo of "Come unto Him all ye that labor." Both were rendered very effectively, especially the latter, Miss Lozier singing with a purity and clearness seldom surpassed by sopranos of a more extended reputation. Mr. Beecher's subject was a personal Christ. The text was selected from the first chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Colossians, the last clause of the twenty-seventh verse—"Christ in you the hope of glory." A glance at the various aspects under which Christ and His work might be considered, all of which were alleged to be important, formed the opening of the discourse. None, however, were so satisfying; none of greater significance, and none so worthy of careful thought as the personal relation of the individual to Christ. It was to that the preacher said he should ask the attention of his audience. The most

PASSIONATE UTTERANCES

of the Apostle Paul were made in connection with the personal history and relationship of the individual to Christ, and the relation of the individual to time and to eternity. It was not wise to discard the theology that was ordered from Christ's relationship to men. There were a few souls whose lives were so hid with Christ that they were set with beaming face and childlike trustfulness and radiant trust in Christ, as though it were the life they lived, the breath they breathed, and no theology disturbed them. Their creed, for they had none, needed no formulating, but men taken collectively needed to have clear views as to the theology and their relationship to Christ; for their theological views largely affected their piety, and were dependant largely upon the product thereof. But to live the full, breathing, warm life of the Christian it was needful that we should have a romantic Christ, or a Christ of the imagination. The apostle, however, taught that there was something more than this; there was a life of Christ that might come into our life, be in sympathy with us, and become part of our lives. It was that conception of Christ that exerted a living force in the expression, when he says, "Christ in you," "Our Christ," "My Christ," and each meant one personality to him. For the realization of this experience Christ must be more to the believer than a "man of sorrows," he must be Lord of all. For if Christ is to be the individual or strength that cannot fail he must have had a larger experience than humanity has had. Man must look up not to a nature like his own alone for guidance, but to a nature that is beyond it. What is it that the vine does when it day by day struggles and strives to get up higher; is it because it needs support? It could obtain that on the ground; it is because it is

IN LOVE WITH THE LIGHT.

Why is it that men's souls aspire? It is not instinct; it is because there is something that stimulates the soul; something that fills it with an aspiration that is beyond itself, and is met by the rapturous declaration of the Apostle, in the sixteenth verse—"For by Him were all things created that are in Heaven and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities or Powers, all things were created by Him and for Him." Christ therefore is the Controller of the ages, of the aqueous globe upon which the nations tread, and is the Creator of the invisible world, which wraps this as in a swaddling band. Then this Christ is a Christ who loves me. Man is full of germs, full of purposes, but not full of accomplishments. Man has no desire to love Christ; there is nothing in man that should commend the love of Christ toward him; if, before Christ loves him, man has to wait until the desire of the man to love Christ is perfected there never will be any love. Why is it that a mother loves that little thing she calls her babe? Look at it; it is but

A LITTLE MASS OF RED FLESH.

If the mother, in her love for it, presses it to her bosom, it has so little consciousness that it knows but little of the loving presence. Why then this love? It is because of the richness of her own soul; it is poured out upon the child, and it is thus teaching the child to love it. God is a God who loves out of the royal influence of His own nature. We are saved by grace. We are loved, not for what we are but for what we shall be. The better you make God the better it is for me. In this respect the Christian is like the Wall street men—they offer no objection to the largeness of the surplus when the dividends are to be distributed. Then "Christ in me" means a support in all burdens, all trials, all cares, all sorrows. It diffuses itself over everywhere and to every one. When it is summer it is not only you who know it; the spider knows it; the sparrow knows it; the leaves know it; the grass knows it; the budding blossoms know it; all creation knows it. It is said that "if in this life only we have hope, then we are of all men the most miserable." There is a side of morality which has its value even in this world, and there may be something to be said in that regard. But if this world is the only world then men have an aspiration to the highest; if this is all then I insist upon having good commons. But tell me that I am in the bosom of Omnipotence—that my limited knowledge is to have a boundless extension, and that the burden of the senses is to be no longer a burden. I cannot afford to live otherwise than to the desire to have the letters of my life emblazoned in the blessed book of life, and thus the development of the Christian's life becomes a development of God's glory. An earnest, tender and practical application closed a sermon that was somewhat shorter than usual.

ST. MARY, STAR OF THE SEA.

The Joy in Heaven Over a Sinner Doing Penance—Sermon by the Rev. Felix O'Callahan.

At the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, Court street, near Luqueer, South Brooklyn, of which Rev. Eugene Cassidy is pastor, the sacrifice of the mass, at the principal service, was offered by Rev. Father Mccarthy, and an excellent sermon was delivered by Rev. Felix O'Callahan. The latter gentleman took for his text the Gospel of the day—Luke xv., 3 to 10. The Gospel that he read told all Christians that there was "more joy in Heaven over one sinner doing penance than ninety-nine just men." This teaches the great mercy of God to sinners. It tells us of the boundless love of Him who thus rejoices over the conversion of the sinner. We know, then, that sin alone can estrange us from Him. The angels in heaven feel no anxiety concerning the just man, because they know that he is walking in the road which leads to the heritage of eternal glory prepared for the reception of all good men. But for the man who strays from the fold of the faithful shepherd the deepest solicitation is excited in the heavenly hosts, who tremble for fear of his loss. How great, then, must be the loss of the impenitent man, who despairs of the mercy of his Creator, and who dies in a state of mortal sin! Such a soul can never see the face of God but to hear that

DREAD IMMORTAL SENTENCE

which awaits the impenitent sinner—"Depart from me ye accursed into the flames of everlasting fire; I know you not." Such is the fate of the sinner who dies unrepentent. Then let us take warning and turn to God while time is our own, that happiness may be our lot in eternity. We not only see the mercies of Him to sinners in the Gospel, but also upon every side in the wicked world in which we move. It is incumbent upon us, however, to bestir ourselves in seeking after this mercy if we would find it. We can experience no remorse unless we do so. Yes, the holy angels which God has appointed to watch over us rejoice sincerely upon the return of the stray sheep to the fold of Jesus Christ.

In order that we may fully understand this mercy, which will convince us of the folly of a life of sin, and in what true conversion to God consists, it is necessary to make comparisons between time and eternity.

TIME AND ETERNITY.

The speaker then proceeded to ask—If we compare all that is passed of time with all that is to come of eternity what is the comparison? What signifies the 6,000 years of time that have elapsed to the millions and millions of thousand of years of eternity that are to come? If we suppose a man to live for 100 years—which is certainly an extraordinary long life, vouchsafed to few—what is that tenure of existence when compared with the time that has elapsed since the creation of time? What if a man were to have lived ever since the beginning of the world, and up to the present time had enjoyed all that it afforded; had availed himself of every gratification found therein—what would it avail him if he were to die and lose his immortal soul? How, then, can mankind be so indifferent to the joys which are eternal at the present time? How can he forget the great object for which he was created? In seeking alone the things of this world, with no higher object at heart, he forfeits that reward which is eternal. But is a life of sin really preferable to one of virtue? Is not the life of a

THE VIRTUOUS MAN THE HAPPIEST?

Where is the happiness of the sinner found? Does it not often draw down the curse of God on this earth, and is not the worm of conscience ever gnawing in his breast? Consider, then, the life of the just and virtuous man by the peace of mind which he enjoys and his example to his neighbors. Then who would, with such a contrast, exchange the place of the virtuous man for that of the sinner? Who is certain of a single moment of life? Are we not likely to be called before God to render an account of our stewardship at any moment? We know that God wills not the death of a sinner, but that he be converted and live; but we

MUST NOT PRESUME UPON HIS LOVE

and mercy too long delaying our penitence. In order to be saved He has said we must keep His commandments; that is, we must avoid sin as the greatest of all evils, and do good. He does not expect that all men shall be perfect, but He does require us all to keep His commandments. The judgments of God only fall upon those who persevere in rejecting His mercies and divine grace upon the impenitent sinner. He died for us upon the hard wood of Calvary's cross, and if we seek after Him He will have the same compassion upon the sinner that He had for the penitent thief, and for Mary Magdalen, the scandal of Jerusalem. Heaven is open for all of us if we but keep His commandments, renounce sin, avoid occasions thereof, and receive the sacraments provided for our spiritual welfare by the Church. The yoke of our Divine Master is sweet to those who bear it.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH.

The Christian's Wealth—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapman.

Yesterday morning Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D. D., the pastor of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Bedford avenue, preached from I. Corinthians, iii., 21—"For all things are yours."

In his opening remarks the speaker said that it was the practice of the shrewdest and safest merchants to take an account of stock that they may ascertain their real and relative condition, so as to lay plans for larger successes in the future or to remedy the evils of the past. It was also well for the Christian to occasionally review the resources that were at his command and the uses God designs them to subserve in their gift. The highest claim recognized by society to the ownership of goods was that of legal title, and yet that did not involve an independent, absolute and eternal possession of the goods to which it laid claim. Absolute ownership inheres alone in God. The earth—the silver and the gold and the cattle upon a thousand hills—is God's, and even the fruits of human industry were indirectly the gift of God. Man is simply a steward, holding in his possession for a brief period some goods of the Great Proprietor. A legal title to goods cannot convey the ability with the right to use. There may be the objective nominal possession without the subjective real appropriation. Dr. Chapman illustrated this point by referring to a visit he recently made to the mansion of a very wealthy man, whose grounds were tastefully laid out, where fountains were flinging up their pearly drops to flash and sparkle in the face of the sun, and where flowers from almost every clime made the air redolent with perfume. Although that man had spent thousands of dollars in beautifying his residence he never gazed upon its beauties, for his eyeballs were sightless; while to the poor gardener, who did not possess a dollar and could not lay claim to the smallest flower which he flung away, the surroundings were a perfect paradise. Who did not see that that poor gardener possessed all that profusion of beauty in a far higher sense than did the man who had simply a legal title to it? A man who suddenly became rich might adorn his parlor with works of masters, breathing almost living beauty and eloquent in every stroke of the brush, but, having no trained eye and no cultivated intellect, he was unable to detect and appreciate their beauties; while it might be that the servant girl who took care of his parlor, possessed of a soul to drink inspiration from everything beautiful in nature or art, went in wrapt admiration over them every day. To the one they were merely gilt, canvass, paints and varnish; to the other they spoke in silent and matchless eloquence, breathing an inspiration that thrilled, educated and ennobled the whole being. The inference from those illustrations was that he who made the things by which he was surrounded subserve the highest end of their creation possessed them in the truest sense, whether he had a legal title to them or not. It was in this sense that the Christian possessed all things, because he and he alone made all things by which he is surrounded subserve the highest end of their creation—viz., to reveal God. He looked at us through the works of His hands, and came near to us in all the forms of nature. Creation is a kind of mirror in which He reflects His attributes. The Psalmist had attained a high state of moral and spiritual perception when he discovered that the heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament shows His handywork. He who does not see God in all the works of His hands, their highest splendor intensified by the reflection of His glory, fails to see them in the highest aspect of their greatness, grandeur and significance. When men see God in material things and hold fellowship with Him through them they possessed them. In this sense the world is the Christian's, and there is no man so thoroughly in sympathy with nature as the assured child of nature's God. This universe is but the embodied thought of God; it is the vesture of the Infinite One, made resplendent by the outbeamings of His glory. All visible things are but shadows flung out upon our vision of invisible things, and he who made nature a pathway, up which he marched to God, made her answer the highest and grandest end of which she was capable. The next thought evolved by the preacher was that things in this world are worthless in themselves, being only valuable in their representative character. Gold in itself was as worthless as the dust upon which we tread, yet it represented valuable things, such as food, raiment and shelter. A barrel of flour represented so much satisfaction to hunger and so much physical strength and vigor. Who most truly possessed a barrel of flour, the strong and healthy man who could convert every ounce of it into bone and muscle, or the miserable dyspeptic, who could not digest a single spoonful? The grand design of all things in relation to the Christian was to develop moral character. God gave money not simply to meet man's physical necessities, but to transmute it into moral character. He called men into occupations not to develop business talents so much as to afford an opportunity to cultivate Christian graces, the merchandise of which was better than silver. Man is in this world for the purpose of obtaining moral health, and he who got out of the world all that it was designed to give possessed it in the highest and truest sense. The prosperities and the ills of life were all designed to work together for good to them that loved God.

BROOKLYN'S BAD BOURBON.

Its Effects as Reported by the Police Yesterday—The Pistol, Knife and Brogan.

The cycle of crime which swept over Brooklyn at an early hour yesterday morning, and which was engendered in the too free indulgence in the bad whiskey sold over the bar, is summed up by the police accounts as subjoined. About midnight on Saturday John Wall, proprietor of a liquor store, corner of Concord street and Hudson avenue, was engaged in putting up his shutters when five young rowdies under the influence of "rot-intestine-rye" entered the store, and impertinently demanded "the best in the house." Wall angrily refused to wait upon the fellows, and ordered them to leave. He was thereupon, knocked down and kicked by the ruffians, who then ran out. He closed his store, but the rowdies commenced to throw stones at the windows. Wall procured a pistol and fired several shots at the gang. The latter ran off. Unfortunately, Mr. Henry Jeffers and his son William, aged fifteen years, residing at 261 Hudson avenue, who happened to be passing upon the opposite side at the time, each received a ball from the pistol in the ankle. The officer on duty in the vicinity then came upon the scene and took Wall into custody. The injured man and his son were removed to the City Hospital, where the balls were extracted.

Hugh McCarron and John McGrory, uncle and nephew, residing at No. 223 Water street, quarrelled after a drinking jollification at an early hour yesterday morning. Hugh drew a penknife and stabbed his sister's son four times with the weapon, wounding him in the face and hand. The Second precinct police took McCarron into custody.

The Vice President of the "Hod Carriers' Wife Beating Association," Thomas Fitzpatrick, stowed away more Red Hook redeye rye on Saturday night than he could conveniently carry. Upon arriving at his house, 23[illegible] Van Brunt street, he beat his wife Mary in a brutal manner, knocking her down and kicking her with his heavily-broganned feet until she was insensible. Her case was considered as extremely critical yesterday. The ruffian is locked up in the Third sub-precinct station house.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXVII..........No. 162

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—FORTUNIO AND HIS GIFTED SERVANTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—THE LONG STRIKE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—ARTICLE 47.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—OUR COLORED BRETHREN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SWAMP ANGELS—YANKEE DUELLIST.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—CHICAGO BEFORE THE FIRE, DURING THE FIRE AND AFTER THE FIRE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty third st., corner 6th av.—ENGLISH OPERA—IL TROVATORE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—ENOCH ARDEN.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

MRS. F. B CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUE, &c.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.—LADY ORCHESTRA.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, June 10, 1872.

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4—James Gordon Bennett (Continued from Third Page)—Opinions of the Press on the Deceased—Funeral of a Distinguished Journalist—Political—The Mormon Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—French Internationals in Council—Felonious Assault at the Grand Central Hotel.
5—Religious: Sunday Solemnities and Sabbath Sermons to Saints and Sinners; Dr. Potter on Typical Excuses; Children's Sunday at Chapin's Church; A Floral Festival; A Discourse on the Gospel Narrative of Peter and the Lame Man by Dr. Storrs; Beecher and a Personal Christ; Dr. Braun on Christian Charity and the Observance Thereof; God's Gifts and Man's Duties Described by the Rev. Rufus Clarke; Dr. McGlynn's Advice to People Who Are Overburdened with Knowledge—Brooklyn's Bad Bourbon.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "Important from Spain—Dr. Houard's Case—The Ultimatum of Our Government"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—Spain: President Grant Makes a Peremptory Demand for Dr. Houard's Release—The French Derby—Dr. Livingstone's Safety Certain and the Great Explorer at Unyanyembe—The Granite State Senatorship—Business Notices.
8—The Long Strike: Beginning of the Sixth Week of the Revolt; Particulars of the Procession To-Day—The Toilers of the Hub—The International Boat Race—The National Amateur Regatta—Aquatic Notes—West Point: Sunlight and Shadow and the Effect Upon the Fashionables; The Season Looking Up and the Gloom Disappearing—Central Park—Fatal Affray in a Barroom—a Midnight Suicide—"Suffer the Little Children"—Assaulting an Officer—A Tugboat Disaster.
9—Financial and Commercial: Advent of the Summer Dulness; The Week's Doings in Wall Street and on 'Change; The Cotton Speculation and the Dry Goods Trade; Gold and the Gold Clique; The Speculators Exercised as to the Future; Saturday's Bank Statement: A Further Instalment of the City Loan—The Cavalry at Chancellorsville: General Averill Defends Himself Against the Attack of General Hooker—New York City News—Shot in the Head—Stabbing Affray in Marion Street—Crushed by a Car—A Hoboken Amazon—Marriages and Deaths.
10—The Treaty: More Stumbling Blocks to the Arbitration; Eight Months' Postponement Proposed; Text of Granville's Note; Sketch of the Supplemental's Supplement; America Declines to Ask a Procrastination; If the Delay is Not Granted England Cancels the Treaty; More Negotiations Proposed to Make Matters Clearer—News from Washington—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Horrible Child Murder—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

POLITICS AGAINST POETRY.—Señor Castelar's defence of the European Commune in the Spanish Cortes yesterday. The Iberian orator has advanced far beyond the radical reform idea of Byron, the poet-patriot of Britain, who lamented, even although in a tone of covert irony against the Crown, the fact that the demagogues of his time would, with a butcher's knife and by "damnable incision," sever the constitutional bond which held together Commons, Lords and King.

ITALY HAS SUFFERED most severe losses in consequence of the inundation of the river Po. Twenty-two thousand persons have been made houseless in a single province, and the distress of their more immediate neighbors is pressing in the extreme. The Italians will require the exercise of charity, which is grander even than faith, in their behalf, and there is no doubt that their government will be at once active in the exercise of the saving virtue towards them.

LIVINGSTONE'S SAFETY CONFIRMED AND BEYOND DOUBT.—A telegram, dated in Bombay last Saturday, and despatched to us through London, announces to civilization the grand fact that the safety of the African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, is a matter of truth beyond the possibility of doubt, and above the chance of any future cavil as to its accuracy. Couriers from the interior brought the news to Zanzibar. The long-lost traveller was found by the commander of the HERALD Expeditionary Search corps. He was journeying toward the coast at the date of the latest intelligence forwarded from Zanzibar to British India. He had reached Unyamyembe. Livingstone placed his despatches for Europe in the hands of Mr. Stanley, and the American representative was near to the coast, carrying his precious charge, when the despatch closed. It appears as if the English savans of the Royal Geographical Society had had an inkling already of the success of our undertaking. At the last meeting of the associated literati in London the president of the body referred to the HERALD enterprise in a very distinct and remarkable manner, giving it credit for being one of "the most energetic, as it is the most popular, of the American newspapers," and proclaiming that the HERALD effort in behalf of Livingstone and science "is an instance of the extraordinary spirit of enterprise which animates the American press." But enough for the day. Livingstone is safe. He was lost; he has been found.

Important from Spain—Dr. Houard's Case—The Ultimatum of Our Government.

The special telegraphic despatch to the HERALD from Madrid, published in another part of the paper, is highly important. From this we learn that our government has resolved at last to act firmly with Spain in the case of Dr. Houard. Our Minister at Madrid has made a formal and peremptory demand for the release of Dr. Houard, who is now in a Spanish prison undergoing the sentence of a court martial in Cuba. The communication of our Minister, in which this demand is made, is, it seems, an elaborate one and covering the whole case. The Spanish government is informed that President Grant desires there should be no delay in responding to the demand made upon it; that the matter should receive immediate attention, and that, in the event of a refusal to comply, the President would take decisive action.

It is not necessary to go into the details of the case of Dr. Houard. So much has been published about it that the public is pretty well informed. We will simply state that Dr. Houard is an American born citizen, and, though he resided for business objects many years in Cuba, he never renounced his citizenship or acknowledged allegiance to the Spanish government. He was arrested by the Spanish authorities in Cuba on a charge that appears to have had no foundation, tried by court martial, condemned, barely escaped with his life through the interposition of American officials, was heavily ironed and transported to Spain, and there imprisoned and punished as only the worst felons are. He has been ruined in health and fortune, and, in fact, brought to the brink of the grave by his cruel suffering. Our Secretary of State resisted for some time the overwhelming evidence of Dr. Houard's citizenship and innocence and of the outrageous tyranny and insulting conduct of the Spanish government. He seemed to be, indeed, more the apologist of Spain than the defender of a fellow citizen and American rights. Finally, through the ever-vigilant, independent press exposing the facts and the horrible situation of Dr. Houard, and Congress having been shamed into taking notice of the case, Mr. Fish was forced to remonstrate with the Spanish government. We believe he went so far as to ask for the release of Dr. Houard; but the Spanish government, knowing with whom it had to deal, intimated, it was said, that it might release its victim if his release were asked as a favor. This is where the case stood up to the time of our Minister at Madrid making the peremptory demand spoken of in the telegram published to-day.

Has, then, the limit of forbearance with Spanish insults and outrages been reached? If so we may say, in the language of the familiar adage, better late than never. The American people have long been surprised and felt humiliated at what they deemed weakness in the government. Though Spain has murdered, imprisoned and otherwise wronged our citizens; has made the United States a storehouse of supplies to carry on the most brutal war against a neighboring and an American people struggling for liberty, and has outraged all the laws of civilization and humanity in Cuba, she has shown nothing but ingratitude to this country for its forbearance and friendship. She has persistently refused redress for wrongs done to this country and its citizens. She has shocked mankind by unparalleled atrocities in Cuba, for which she ought to have been placed outside the pale of civilized nations; and yet she has only mocked at our remonstrances and insolently defied this great republic, as well as the public sentiment of the world. It will be gratifying to the American people, therefore, to learn that a climax has been reached and that our government has determined to have justice for our own citizens at least. We think we see in this peremptory demand for the release of Dr. Houard the hand of General Grant. It is like the firmness and patriotism he showed with regard to the French invaders of Mexico. It is characteristic of him some years ago, when his finer and nobler instincts were not eliminated by the Presidential office and the time-serving sycophants and partisans around him.

But let us hope there will be no backing down, as in the case of the Alabama claims. Let us hope this exhibition of firmness and patriotism may not be made merely for political effect or to cover up the humiliation the nation suffers from the Washington Treaty *fiasco*. The President may rest assured he will be sustained by the people in a bold and manly course toward Spain. We suppose the Spanish government will release Dr. Houard upon the demand made, and will not wait for his release being asked as a favor. Indeed, it is said Marshal Serrano is disposed to do so. But if the Spanish government should be obstinate we trust General Grant will take the decided action he has announced. Better war, if it must come to that, than national degradation. We do not think there would be war, though it is not impossible that Spain, seeing the loss of Cuba is inevitable at no distant day, might in her pride prefer to lose the Gem of the Antilles in a struggle that might seem to have some glory in it than either to give it up voluntarily or to sell it. War is an evil under any circumstances, though sometimes necessary, and the people of the United States do not desire war with Spain; but if it must come we could indemnify ourselves by taking the Spanish possessions in this hemisphere, and thus end at once and forever the interminable trouble we have had about them. We have little fear of the result of such a conflict. Spain could not invade American soil, our limited shipping would not suffer greatly, and our iron-clads, monitors, and brave naval men, small in number though they be comparatively, would play havoc with the much-boasted Spanish navy. But, war or no war, let us have our citizens and rights protected. We hope the President will continue to be as decided and firm as the despatch from Madrid represents him to have been. It is the only way to bring the Spaniards to their senses and to end our prolonged trouble with Spain.

The Treaty Again Threatened.

Once more the Treaty of Washington is in danger. Although it might be more exact to say that the miserable child of diplomacy has never been out of danger since its birth, the present difficulty requires the promptest of treatment in order to avert the most fatal of consequences. The rosy declarations of Earl Granville in the House of Lords on last Tuesday night seem to have been premature, if he intended to convey that all trouble was at an end. The British government still thinks our language not sufficiently explicit in the supplemental article, not, perhaps, as regards the indirect losses in the present case so much as the working of the principle in future. The English Foreign Minister has therefore sent a cut and dried draft for an eight months' postponement. In this the American government has very properly declined to unite, believing that it cannot consent of itself to any modification of the terms of the treaty. At the same time the matter of postponing is left in the hands of the arbitrators, to whom England must now apply single handed.

Greeley and the Democracy—A Solution of the Difficulty.

It becomes more apparent every day that the great body of the democratic party, as well as many of the leaders, are unwilling to accept the Cincinnati nominees, or, at least, to accept Mr. Greeley for the Presidential race. They see that to do so would be the end of their party as a great national organization, and would prefer defeat even to preserve the party intact. They would rather live in hopes of the future than make the sacrifice required of them. We shall not discuss now the wisdom or folly of such views or expectations, and only treat of a fact. Nor do we think it likely the Baltimore Convention will endorse the Cincinnati nominations. It might accept Mr. Brown as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency if he were on the ticket with an acceptable candidate for the Presidency, but will hardly take Mr. Greeley and the ticket as it stands. All the professions of leaving the tariff and other questions to the representatives in Congress cannot bridge over the gulf which separates the democrats and Mr. Greeley in their views of public policy. If even the Baltimore Convention should nominate Mr. Greeley the defection of democrats would be, probably, greater than the accession of votes the liberal republicans could bring, and the election, consequently, would be lost. Mr. Greeley may imagine he would obtain a large popular vote from the floating and not very decided partisan elements; but we fail to see at present any such elements of popularity. Besides, it must strike every one as an anomaly in political affairs for a great and still powerful party to go over to a small body of seceders from another party. It would be like the mountain going to Mohammed instead of Mohammed going to the mountain. There are great and serious difficulties in the way of the democrats accepting Mr. Greeley, and unless he is blinded by ambition he cannot fail to see them.

Under such circumstances what ought he to do? If he be more desirous to defeat General Grant and to reform the government than to gratify his own ambition he might be willing to withdraw from the contest should a more available man, who could unite all the opposition elements, be nominated at Baltimore. This thought was suggested in reading a high and well deserved eulogium in Mr. Greeley's own paper on Saturday on Chief Justice Thompson, of Pennsylvania. Though this editorial article did not mention Mr. Thompson in connection with the Presidency it was very pointed in speaking of his great influence and popularity in Pennsylvania, as well as of his high character and ability. Here is a man, a war democrat and a statesman, that both the seceding republicans and democrats could unite on. He, perhaps, could carry Pennsylvania over any other candidate, and if that State is the keystone of the political arch, why might not Chief Justice Thompson be taken as the candidate of all the opposition elements with a much better prospect of success than with Mr. Greeley? Thompson, of Pennsylvania, and Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for example, would be a good and strong union ticket. We throw out the suggestion to Mr. Greeley, the liberal republicans and the democrats without charging anything for it. Can they not come to some such compromise? Can they not make a bargain acceptable to all? It is a curious coincidence, too, in connection with this mention of Chief Justice Thompson, that the New York *soi disant* organ of the silk stocking and Manhattan Club democracy had yesterday a similar eulogistic editorial article on Mr. Thompson. What is in the wind? Is there some new political movement contemplated? Whether there be or not it is clear that there must be some compromise—some change of action—to bring about a cordial co-operation between the democrats and seceding republicans. We think some such compromise ticket as suggested affords the only chance of success.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADOES and local storms and freshets are reported from various parts of the Northwest. They are the unfailing visitations in that section in the month of June, to a greater or less extent, and are mainly due to the open prairie character of the country from Illinois westward and to the free scope which it gives to the winds from all quarters. The only available security against these disasters is the liberal planting of trees around the cities, towns, hamlets and farmhouses of the prairies; and we are glad to know that the people most directly interested—from Illinois to Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas—are waking up to the importance of this great work.

The Eight-Hour Movement—The Great Labor Demonstration To-Day.

A singular and imposing spectacle will be presented in the streets of New York to-day. Many thousands of the sons of labor—men of all trades and callings—will throng the thoroughfares in orderly and, it is to be hoped, in peaceable procession, with banners and devices, bent upon making a moral demonstration in support of the apparently just and reasonable demand that capital shall henceforth concede to labor the principle of a "fair day's work for a fair day's wages." Nearly every description of business will be represented in the line of march, with their banners and devices; blacksmiths and piano makers, builders and coffin makers, confectioners and stonecutters, gilders and horseshoers, coach trimmers and bricklayers—every branch of industry moving shoulder to shoulder, to signalize their determination to stand by each other in the common cause. It will, no doubt, be a wonderful and an interesting sight, and it cannot fail to have an important effect upon the question now being so widely and so warmly agitated all over the country.

There is, of course, a difference of opinion among our citizens as to the propriety of such demonstrations as that which is to be made to-day. Many, who imagine their interests are to be injuriously affected by it, will condemn it under any circumstances, while some are disposed to disapprove on principle of any exhibition of force in a movement that should depend for its success upon reason and justice. But it must be always remembered that labor is powerless without combination, while capital holds its strength in its own hand alone. The agitation for the eight-hour system has been now going on for some years, and it has not made much headway yet; hence the laboring man feels that if anything is to be accomplished in the effort to make him something more than a mere toiling machine; if he is to have any time to devote to improvement, recreation and domestic happiness; if he is ever to enjoy the privilege of doing something in life besides to "work, work, work," from the rising up in the morning till the laying down at night, it must be through united and determined effort among those of his class. Three years ago the State Legislature passed a law declaring eight hours a day's work for mechanics, laborers and workingmen employed by the State or on public works; but even this was only partially carried out. The first application of the law in our city government was made by ex-President Sweeny, of the Central Park Commission, who obtained the passage of a resolution by the Board fixing the hours of employés in that department in accordance with the law, at the full rate of pay previously prevailing. Other departments followed, and now the eight-hour system generally prevails in the city. But outside of this, few mechanics and laborers have succeeded in obtaining this boon of reasonable hours, so necessary to the health and life as well as to the happiness of the workingman. We therefore regard the demonstration of to-day as not only justifiable, but as a matter of necessity to those who are interested in the eight-hour movement.

We must, however, urge upon those who take part in the procession the importance of peaceful, modest, sober and temperate conduct from the beginning to the end of the eventful day. Not a single disturbance of the peace, not a solitary offensive or objectionable act ought to be permitted. The eyes of the working classes all over the Union are directed to New York, and the opponents of the movement will be ready to avail themselves of any misconduct on the part of the processionists to do injury to the cause. Every man who turns out to-day should resolve not to taste liquor until the business in which he takes part shall be over. He is working now for his own good—to accomplish a reform that will be a great boon and blessing to himself and his family, and he should be careful not to defeat the object by any imprudent act. The police regulations are perfect, and there is ample power at command to protect the peace and order of the city; but no resort to the police force ought to be necessary on such an occasion, and we are confident that the day will pass over without an untoward occurrence, and that the great demonstration will have a powerful effect towards securing the reasonable demand of the workingmen of the country.

The Race for the French Derby—Brilliant Scene at Longchamps.

The race for the Grand Prize of Paris, the French Derby, was contested at Longchamps yesterday. The English horse Cremorne, the winner of the Derby at Epsom, carried off the Continental trophy, Count de Lagrange's horse, Reine, making a bad third on the turf of the republic, even after the fact that he had just won the Oaks Stakes on the soil of Albion. The French event brought out a crowded and brilliant assemblage. Our special telegram report states that the concourse of spectators was immense. The weather was showery, but Paris mustered in huge force despite the occurrence of this condition of the clouds—the most acute *désagrémens*, perhaps, which Nature herself can inflict on a Parisian when in complete toilette for the enjoyment of out-door festivities. President Thiers was present on the grounds, as were most of the leading diplomats and parliamentary and political celebrities of the republic. The French Ministry was represented by some of his coadjutors in the Cabinet, and there were sportsmen, financiers, statesmen, soldiers, private gentlemen and ladies from foreign countries—England, Germany and the United States sending distinguished and profitable delegations. The costumes were magnificent and in taste—a piece of news which may be deemed unnecessary, superfluous at the least, when it is told of ladies of taste and refinement and wealth, who have just been in Paris and gone forth from the temple of the French goddess to see and be seen on a race course. The wheeled "turn-out" for purposes of conveyance was magnificent and in the latest style of the coach-builder's art, so that, taking the French turf *ensemble* as a whole, the man who would not, or could not, admire it, and be made better by the display, must have been either a rude bigot in the cynical profession of the *nil admirari* dogma or a Communist of such decided conviction in the truth of the levelling principle with respect to wardrobes, clean clothing and "ducks of hats" that he would assimilate the stock of the fashioners' shops of France to the condition of the *magazins* which supplied the late King of Mosquito with his sole outfit, a straw hat and a pair of spurs, and furnished King Kettleof, of the African coast, his war uniform and armor in the shape of a copper saucepan and a leather strap. In truth, European Communism must have been made better by this field display in France yesterday, converted, it may be, to an acknowledgment of the truth of that grand domestic principle which was enunciated years since by Curran, when he alleged that the British democrat of his day became generally more refined by the possession of eleven clean shirts, for the reason that he then had a dozen. The French people enjoyed themselves exceedingly yesterday. The evening closed peacefully, and with Paris returning in good humor from Longchamps to its home, as it has done in days of yore.

The Parsons Preaching Yesterday.

The churches were comparatively well attended yesterday, yet not so well as might be expected. The sultriness of the atmosphere drove many to the green fields and rustic scenes in the vicinity of New York or shut them up in the quiet of their own homes. But the thousands who ventured out, we have no doubt, were well repaid and were feasted with spiritual food adapted to their wants and their tastes. We give to-day our usual synopsis of some of the pulpit utterances of yesterday—a condensation of the wit and wisdom which was parcelled out among different congregations, and hope that our thousands of readers may draw their accustomed degree of comfort therefrom.

Unitarian faith is either very complex and many-sided or else the Church of the Messiah is not very fortunate in its choice of exponents of that faith. Yesterday it had the Rev. Dr. Bellows, who ought to know whereof he affirmed, and yet he is reported as ridiculing the doctrine of the Trinity and characterizing it as "gross fanaticism." Touching the worship of Jesus Christ as God, the Doctor intimated that such worship is nothing better than idolatry, and then, with an air of assumed triumph, he asks us to "conceive a God in the flesh if we can." A sufficient reply to this query would be, "conceive a God out of the flesh if you can." Until Jesus Christ—God manifest in the flesh, the brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of His person—came among men they had none but the crudest conceptions of God. Even to the ancient Hebrews, who had the best and truest conception of the Deity, He was a God of vengeance, a consuming fire, a destroyer, as unlike what men now conceive Him to be as the twilight is unlike the noonday, and our conception of God to-day would have been little better had He not shown us His true character in the person of Jesus Christ the Lord. Our columns will bear witness to a different doctrine preached from this same pulpit and declared by other ministers to be genuine Unitarianism. Which is the true and which the false creed?

Yesterday was the children's Sunday in Dr. Chapin's church, and the Doctor in his own peculiar manner led the little ones to comprehend the silent but steady progress which Christ's kingdom has made and is making in the earth. No genius of mechanism of earth can make a flower with its beauty, its colors and its fragrance. The flowers are made gradually, slowly and in silence, and the great temple of nature, of which these flowers are the sweetest decorations, is made in silence. The temple of the body, too, is built up in silence, and the structure of the human character, of which the body is only the casket, is a fairer temple still, built as silently. The children were affectionately urged to guard well this treasure.

From the Saviour's time to the present men have made excuses, and still make them, when the claims of religion are pressed upon them. Some of those excuses were examined yesterday by Dr. Potter, who urged his self-excusing hearers to accept the Saviour's invitation ere they make their excursions to distant lands and be compelled, after feeding on the husks of the world, to return and accept it. Rev. John Parker illustrated the change which the Divine Spirit produces in the heart and upon the character and life of men. An alien is made a son; a rebel becomes a child of God. And this spirit is given not by bishops, priests or popes, but by God directly to His children. And where the Holy Ghost is there is the Church. What the Christian gains by this indwelling spirit was amply set forth by Dr. Chapman, of Brooklyn, in his exposition of the text, "All things are yours." God looks at us through the works of His hands, and comes near to us in all the forms of nature, so that creation is a kind of mirror in which He reflects His attributes. Hence this universe is but the embodied thought of God, the vesture of the Infinite One, made resplendent by the outbeaming of His glory.

It cannot be disputed that we are all creatures of necessity, and that God gives us richly all things to enjoy. Dr. Clark, of Albany, therefore insisted that we were bound by a debt of gratitude to God and to our fellow men to give as freely as we have received, and to render to God our talents and energies and the honors and wealth which we may possess, to be used for His glory. Mr. Beecher uttered an important truth yesterday when he said that "men taken collectively needed to have clear views as to their relationship to Christ, for their theological views largely affected their piety." His theme was a personal Christ—a Saviour near to every human heart, who loves us as the mother does her babe, not for what we are, but for what we shall be. Dr. Storrs, in commenting upon the narrative of the lame man, who, sitting at the beautiful gate of the temple in Jerusalem eighteen hundred years ago, was healed by Peter and John, related a story which was current in Rome that the present Pontiff, after he had been declared infallible, attempted to perform a similar miracle upon a lame man in that city, but after two ineffectual efforts he gave it up, having only parodied that which he undertook to parallel.

The habit of fault-finding and criticising our neighbors' acts and setting ourselves up as judges of character and conduct, and thereby usurping the place of the Almighty, was very properly rebuked yesterday by Dr. Brown, who reminded his hearers that if we say we are not sinners we are liars and the truth is not in us. He urged upon his people the most liberal exercise of true charity toward all men. Dr. McGlynn evidently felt as many a minister of Christ has felt, that his frequent urging of those in sin to approach nearer to God that they might be saved, would seem as if it were throwing seed upon rocks and barren places from which no fruit could come. But his faith assured him, as it assures every Christian workman, that no seed of truth was ever cast in vain, and some day it will yield an abundant harvest. Father Kearney saw in the parable of the lost sheep an illustration of God's great mercy. In spite of all our denials and impenitence the Saviour refuses to be driven away from us, and still holds out his hands pleading that we might come to him. May there be a general response.

The International Rowing Match To-Day—New York Versus London.

At four o'clock this afternoon, London time, or about noon of ours, the second great contest between chosen men of England and America, who row purely for the love of it, is expected to take place on the Thames, four miles above London, over the famous long-distance track from Putney to Mortlake.

On the 13th of last April the racing four of the Atalanta Boat Club of this city, composed of Dr. Russell Withers, Theodore Van Raden, Alexander Handy and Edward Smith, with Leander Waterbury as a spare man, sailed for England on the steamer City of Montreal, and ten days later found themselves the recipients of a hearty welcome at the hands of a delegation of the London Rowing Club, who had come up to Liverpool to meet them and escort them to their new quarters. They went soon to Hammersmith, a small village a mile and a half above Putney, and on the 30th of April were out for their first spin on the Thames. They seem, unlike their predecessors, to have prepossessed the English public in favor of their rowing almost at once, and won early praise from the press for the uniformity and beauty of their work, as well as for their frank and modest bearing. They had taken with them both a practice and a racing boat, and though the ocean ride did both no good, yet they were able to keep at their work and lose no time, building great hopes on the beautiful and frail little craft which they expected out soon, and in which they hoped to command victory.

They have been especially strong in their captain, "the Doctor," a middle-aged man, of great experience in rowing and apparently excellent judgment, to whom the rest all look up; and it was doubtless by his counsel that they have constantly abstained from rowing directly, during their practice, over the whole course at racing pace, and so indicating their possibilities to their rivals and the public generally, and have instead, as their home, half way, has made easy for them, rowed from it to one end of the track and back one day, and over the remainder another. And by anchoring at Hammersmith, instead of Putney, as did the Harvard men in 1869, they have profited by the latter's experience; for Hammersmith is not nearly so accessible to London, and so they have not been annoyed by a great and curious crowd every time they started out for a spin.

On the 17th of last month the new boat on which they had counted so much arrived out, and to their keen disappointment proved to have been so badly damaged by the voyage as to be utterly unfit for use. She is said to have weighed complete but about eighty pounds, and if so was probably at least thirty pounds lighter than the boat that will be rowed against them. Indeed, if experience goes for anything, it is very questionable whether, had she reached them in good order, she would have served their purpose, for, after having tried her a few times to get used to her, it is extremely probable that she would have proved too fragile to have sustained the severe wrenching they would have given her in the race. In fact, it has always seemed to us unfortunate that in this matter of the tools to be used in a contest of such national interest, and in the manner of carrying them, everything could not have been so tested beforehand that no serious mishap could reasonably occur. They at once ordered a new boat from Biffen, of Hammersmith, who has yet to prove himself one of England's best boat builders, and of course their chance to become familiar with her in the short time since her completion has been extremely limited.

Meanwhile the London men, fully alive to the importance of the contest before them, have been taking great precautions, not only in other ways, but also in procuring a swift boat, and both Jewett and Clasper (the former of whom built the superb outrigger in which the Wards defeated England's fastest professional crew, on the 11th of last September, on Saratoga Lake) have been furnishing them their best specimens of their handiwork. Clasper's craft in particular seems to have won unbounded praise. Happily the Atalantas have been able to row continuously, without changing any of their men, while not until the middle of last month were their antagonists sure of whom to place on their bow thwart. But while the neatness and regularity of the American rowing has won much commendation, the whole tone of the British press has steadily shown that our men are regarded as of not heavy enough timber to stand the wear and tear of such a very long race as this.

The London *Echo* of May 17 said, in substance—perhaps patronizingly—that the present selection, though not the strongest crew of the London Rowing Club, was yet amply strong enough to beat the Americans. The London *Times* of the day following, in commenting on the performance of the Atalantas, thought that "when fairly extended, they row beautifully together, their time" (or uniformity of work) "being as nearly perfect as possible, and get a very fair pace on the boat; but they lack the dash and finish which, according to our notions, form the essentials of good rowing." The London *Telegraph* of the same date states that "they themselves are just as sanguine of being able to defeat the London men as general opinion is strong the other way. Their stroke is short and light."

In commenting on their own men the London *Standard* of the 13th ultimo spoke of Stout, their stroke oar, as "perhaps the most successful sculler of the present day;" but of their execution it added that "at present the men row fairly together, but not in the same style." Its conclusion as to the Atalantas was that "if they do not intend to row harder than they do daily it will be a curious matter if they can keep in condition for a four-mile course. There is no grip of the water." But when at work they "are like what an old oarsman called 'like a lady paddling on a lake.'"

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Again, the *Telegraph* said of the performance of the Londoners as far back as the 6th ultimo that, "rowing up to nearly forty, they sent the boat along at a rate that far outstripped the steamer, and which impressed all who saw the performance most favorably."

As they will hardly row over forty strokes a minute in the race this afternoon it will be seen that they must have been in excellent condition even a month ago, and that they will probably back up to the starting line superbly, fit to carry England's good name on their backs. Our readers already know that they overmatch their opponents by nearly twenty pounds a man, and they will form some idea of what stuff these twenty pounds are made of from the fact that five weeks ago, when these four men first came together as a crew, they swung away off up the river and back, a thirty mile stretch, just to get a little used to each other, and have been doing very liberal allowances of work ever since. All four are above the medium height, admirably well built, fully grown and developed, and three of them probably more experienced in fast rowing, and fast rowing together, too, than any other three gentlemen in any one club in the world.

Of the Atalantas our correspondent told us last Saturday that:—"Here * * * are Handy and Smith, * * * two mere striplings, as compared with Long and Stout, of London, whose names, curiously enough, express to some extent their physical proportions. Long is tall, strongly built; Stout is broad and massive, and wears his hair cropped close, like a Roundhead. Close and Gulston, though heavier men, are not so much superior in point of physical proportions to Doctor Withers or Theodore Van Raden, though neither of these shows the same development in the muscle in the arm as the Londoners."

However carefully he might train, and though his work were the perfection of good rowing, Tom Thumb would hardly expect to outrow a man like Heenan, though the latter were the veriest lubber that ever went to sea. And though, of course, no such discrepancy exists in the contest for which we will look for news about four o'clock to-day, still we cannot bring ourselves to think that the contestants are at all matched, nor does it look as if, had the men who went from this side known of the enemy some months ago what they know now, they ever would have gone. If experience and general principles go for anything, and no mishap comes to either party, superior weight and power and skill, "heavy battalions" and a better boat, will tell this afternoon as they almost always have told; and if the light, wiry, daring men who went from this side once get any lead, we fear that it will be only early in the race and very short lived. No one doubts that they will do their best; but among those who believe their rivals' best to be better than that, we must—and we sincerely wish the reverse were true—allow ourselves to be counted.

The Louisiana Democracy and the Reformers—Great Confusion.

There were two political State Conventions in New Orleans on Saturday last, the results of which indicate—first, that the democratic party down there is broken up; secondly, that its elements are too badly demoralized to join the reformers; and, thirdly, that the reformers are in a high state of disgust and indignation. At the Democratic Convention the conference report for a joint-stock State ticket with the reformers was rejected, 147 to 126, and then a motion was made for another convention in September looking to a coalition with the reformers, who are the Greeley republicans. This motion produced a tremendous excitement in the Convention, and for a time the clamor and confusion of pandemonium prevailed. At last, however, in spite of the secession of a considerable number of the delegates, a regular democratic ticket was nominated, and the Convention, as from the terrors of a bloody battle field, adjourned *sine die*.

Meantime the reformers in their Convention had been waiting in high expectation of the adoption by the democrats of the proposed joint-stock ticket; but when these reformers were apprised of the action of the other party they were fearfully excited, for they were all on their feet at once, and their rage knew no bounds. For the purpose of cooling them down the meeting was adjourned till the evening; but on reassembling they were as hot in their wrath as before. Finally, with a rush, and with yells and groans, the democratic State ticket was ignominiously rejected, and the Convention adjourned subject to another call, the closing performance being a speech from the Chairman in favor of General Grant. Verily, these unseemly tumultuous wranglings and discord among the democracy and between the democracy and the liberals of Louisiana, in reference to a common ticket, foreshadow a terrible commotion in the approaching Democratic National Convention.

New Jersey Justice.

A great many jokes have been perpetrated at the expense of New Jersey, but the little railroad State over the river can at least claim the credit of treating her laws as something more than mere waste paper. A murderer who indulges in his propensity within her borders is tolerably certain of making a close acquaintance with the sheriff's rope, and it now appears that Jersey actually metes out to official fraud the same justice she extends to common offenders. The HERALD was instrumental several months ago in bringing to light the rascality of some of the Jersey City officials who had been practising the customary "ring" tactics in that corporation and plundering the people in a very barefaced manner. The exposures made in our columns were of course denounced as slanders by the suspected parties, and all manner of threats were resorted to in order to suppress the information furnished by our correspondents and reporters. But the corrupt acts were speedily brought home to the guilty parties, and the result has been that one of the leaders, occupying the position of Commissioner of Public Works, has been sent to the State Prison to do hard labor for nine months in that reformatory institution.

The moral of this prompt trial and certain punishment is one which it may be useful for New York to remember hereafter. There were no politicians at work in the exposure of the New Jersey frauds, and no Committee of Seventy engaged in bringing the offenders to justice and in looking out for the vacant offices at one and the same time. A fearless Grand Jury and an honest, upright Judge, took the work in hand, and the result is seen in the sentence recorded on Saturday against one of the principal offenders.

SPAIN.

Herald Special Reports from Madrid.

President Grant Makes a Peremptory Demand for Dr. Houard's Release.

Presentation of the American State Paper by the United States Minister.

Decisive Action To Be Taken for Its Enforcement.

The Prisoner Likely To Be Liberated.

Cabinet Alarm from the Insurrection in Tarragona.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatches to the HERALD have been received from our correspondent in the Spanish capital:—

MADRID, June 9, 1872.

On Thursday last the United States Minister at King Amadeus' court submitted to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs and Colonies a formal and peremptory demand for the release of Doctor Houard from the effect of the sentence of the court martial.

The American official communication is an elaborate document, covering the whole case.

PRESIDENT GRANT PEREMPTORY.

In presenting the State paper the American Minister conveyed to the Spanish government the desire of President Grant that there should be no delay on the part of the King's Cabinet with regard to its consideration, that it should receive immediate attention, and that, in case of a refusal on the part of the Spaniards to comply with its intent and demand, the President of the United States would take decisive action in the premises.

PROBABLE RELEASE OF THE PRISONER.

Dr. Houard is likely to be released in consequence of the official presentation of this able American despatch by our Minister. Marshal Serrano is believed to be favorable to action for his discharge, despite the prevalence of rumors to the contrary.

The Insurrectionary Movement Still Alarming.

MADRID, June 9, 1872.

The insurrectionary movement is still alarming. The government has received bad news from Tarragona.

Legislative Approval of Serrano's Action In the Field—Castelar in Defence of the "Reds."

MADRID, June 9, 1872.

The Senate has adopted a resolution approving the conduct of Marshal Serrano in Navarro, which is declared wise as it was merciful.

Señor Castelar made a speech in the Cortes yesterday in the course of which he defended the Commune and the International Society.

THE GRANITE STATE SENATORSHIP.

Lively Contest in New Hampshire—Division Among Republicans—Patterson, Rollins, Tappan—Democratic Hopes Brightening.

CONCORD, N. H., June 9 1872.

The fierce struggle for the United States Senatorship in New Hampshire promises to render the ensuing week or ten days as exciting in political circles as was the State campaign itself in March last. The vacancy that is to exist is caused by the expiration of Senator Patterson's term, and the ambitious and anxious candidates are very numerous. Mr. Patterson himself is willing and almost determined to be re-elected; but his efforts in that direction will be contested by various republican politicians who are anxious and possibly qualified for Senatorial honors. The principal candidate against Mr. Patterson is

EDWARD H. ROLLINS,

once a member of Congress from the State, afterward Commissioner of Internal Revenue and now Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, as well as the chairman and general manager of the republican party in New Hampshire. Others and less formidable candidates on the republican side are ex-Governor Stearns and Mason W. Tappan. All of them except Mr. Tappan, perhaps, are administration men, and it is not quite certain that even this candidate's desertion from the regular ticket is founded on anything more than a high personal regard for Mr. Greeley. It may, therefore, be said of him "not that he

LOVES GRANT LESS BUT GREELEY MORE."

The democrats are not a power in themselves unless the friends of all the republican candidates cling to them respectively, in which case they will endeavor to take advantage of the split among their opponents and secure the election of Harvey A. Bingham, of Littleton. The Legislature met here on Wednesday, but with the excitement and the annoyance of organizing and the pomp and splendor of the inauguration of the new Governor, the members have had but little time to discuss the grave and important question of the Senatorial election. The most of them are home spending the Sabbath, but upon their return, inspired with the wishes and instructions of their constituents, the canvass will be begun and continued in a manner not less exciting and interesting than the

CONTEST BETWEEN FERRY AND HAWLEY

in Connecticut a few weeks ago. The situation as it now appears is an embarrassing one for the republicans, and it is apparent that they fully appreciate the fact. Ever since the election Rollins and his friends have been industriously at work all over the State, and it is claimed that a great many of the members have pledged themselves for him. The same, to some extent, may be supposed, if not openly asserted, of Patterson. Furthermore, it is assumed that there are not a few members of the republican stripe who believe that

THE DAYS OF STRICT PARTY ALLEGIANCE

are over, and that it is high time to act independently in order to act intelligently. The republicans will probably hold their caucus on Thursday evening, but it is not certain that its action will indicate the result of the election with any degree of certainty. Many members will stay away, and, therefore, not be committed by its action, and others who are present may not abide by it. The democrats, anticipating this, will not hold their caucus until afterwards, cherishing the hope, perhaps, of

A DIVISION IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS

sufficiently large and determined to develop a coalition with themselves. "Anything to beat Rollins" seems to be the democratic motto; but the party is also averse to Mr. Patterson. What the democrats will seek to do if they find they cannot elect their own party candidate will be to unite with the anti-Rollins republicans on some such man as Mr. Tappan. The republican opposition to Mr. Patterson comes from those who

BELIEVE IN ROTATION IN OFFICE,

and as Mr. Patterson was himself elected on precisely this issue, they claim that he is inconsistent in desiring a re-election. In this declared inconsistency of Mr. Patterson lies Mr. Rollin's great strength, and he, as well as his friends, appear confident of his election. The democrats argue that if Mr. Rollins is defeated he will be disgusted with the gratitude of New Hampshire republicans, and cease his political labors, which have been so

DISASTROUS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

during the years which he has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The contest, taking it all around, will be a close and lively one, and the result will be awaited with considerable interest in all parts of the country.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

Herald Special Report from Paris.

Race for the Grand Prize of Paris.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT LONGCHAMPS.

President Thiers on the Ground Among an Immense Concourse of Spectators.

Cremorne the Winner, Beating the French Horse Reine.

Good Humor and Enjoyment from the Commencement to the Close.

Previous Work of the More Prominent Horses.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of France:—

PARIS, June 9, 1872.

The race for the Grand Prize of Paris—the French Derby—was run at Longchamps to-day.

It was won by Mr. Savile's Cremorne, the winner of the English Derby, beating Barbillon two lengths, and with the French horse Reine, the property of Count F. de Lagrange, a bad third.

BRILLIANT SCENE ON THE FIELD.

The weather was showery, but there was a vast turn out of spectators, despite the occurrence of this, to Parisians most unfortunate, condition of the atmosphere. The crowd of people present on the grounds just previous to the start was immense, and included an unusually large number of visitors from England. It partook to a very great extent of that wonderfully pleasing cosmopolitan character which was witnessed in France on the occurrence of the great national turf festival in bygone years.

The equipages were splendid, and the greatest good humor and gayety prevailed, from the grand stand to the centre of the most humble of the family groups, from before the commencement of the sport to hours long subsequent to its termination.

PRESIDENT THIERS ON THE GROUNDS.

President Thiers was present, as were all the diplomats of the republic, with most of the Cabinet Ministers. There was general attendance of other distinguished personages, civil and military, and from the political, financial, fashionable, and sporting circles of France, Germany, Great Britain and America.

THE RACE.

The horses were brought to the post in excellent order and went off well after a good start.

The following is a summary of the event as it has been recorded:—

GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS, an object of art, and 100,000f., for entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1869, of every description and country, added to a sweepstake of 1,000f. each, colts to carry 122 pounds and fillies 119 pounds.

H. Savile's colt Cremorne, by Parmesan, out of Rigolboche 1
The Duke of Hamilton's ch. c. Barbillon, by Pretty Boy, out of Scozzone 2
Count Lagrange's b. f. Reine, by Monarque, out of Fille de l'Air 3
Major Fridoline's ch. f. Madzja (late Victorine), by Fitz-Gladiator, out of Mimic 4

AT THE WINNING POST.

The race was won easily by Cremorne, who came in two lengths ahead of Barbillon.

THE MOST NOTED HORSES.

Cremorne, the winner of the Grand Prize, won the English Derby at Epsom a few days since in two minutes and forty-five and a half seconds.

The horse Reine, which made a bad third after Cremorne, won the English Oaks the day after Derby Day at Epsom.

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Fleetwing, N.Y.Y.C., Rear Commodore Osgood, from New London for New York, put into and anchored off Whitestone yesterday.

Yacht Vivid, H.Y.C., ex-Vice Commodore Clark, New Haven for New York, was at Whitestone yesterday.

Yacht General Tweed, H.Y.C., Commodore Kipp; yacht Edith, H.Y.C., Vice Commodore Cushing, and a large number of the Harlem fleet visited Whitestone yesterday.

Yacht Peerless, A.Y.C., Mr. Maxwell, was at Whitestone on Saturday.

Mr. James S. Dean, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, has just launched a new sloop yacht, the Benjamin E. Mallory. She has been built for speed, and will make her début next Saturday week at the Brooklyn Yacht Club regatta.

The schooner yacht Josephine has been sold by Mr. Durfee, of Fall River, to Mr. Lloyd Phœnix, the former owner of the Restless.

The schooner yacht Eva has been sold by Mr. Sylvanus Macy to Mr. Grubb, of Philadelphia, owner of the little schooner Sunshine.

The new schooner yacht Triton, Mr. Thayer, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, is expected to arrive shortly from the hands of her builder, Herreshoff, of Bristol.

Mr. Wallack met with a serious accident last Thursday while cruising in the Columbia. Coming out of the cabin he stepped into the man hole of the lazarite, bruised the whole side of his leg very severely and also sprained one of the sinews. He was doing better on Saturday, but has not been able to leave the yacht.

The sloop yacht Kaiser Wilhelm will be made over to-day to her new owner, Mr. Smith. The Kaiser will probably not do much racing this year.

A scrub race for sloop yachts will take place to-morrow from off the foot of Van Vorst street, Jersey City.

The regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club takes place next Wednesday, and a fine day's sport is anticipated. Commodore Y. Nobles has been hard at work during the past few weeks doing everything in his power to make this regatta a success, and he will doubtless succeed, as the Columbia Yacht Club have the reputation of giving very enjoyable aquatic carnivals. The steamer Fort Lee has been chartered by the club to accompany the yachts round the course, and she will make a call at half-past nine at Christopher street before going to the club house.

The Jersey City Yacht Club have issued invitations for their annual regatta for next Thursday. This club own a number of smart yachts, and they anticipate a lively time. Commodore Hill is superintending the arrangements, a fact which insures a successful issue.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Livingstone's Safety Certain and the Great Explorer at Unyanyembe.

Stanley, Commander of the Herald Special Search Corps, on His Way to the Coast.

Letters from the Long Lost One in His Custody.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BOMBAY, June 8, 1872.

A steamer has arrived from Zanzibar with news which puts the safety of Dr. Livingstone beyond a doubt.

Couriers had reached Zanzibar from the interior with positive intelligence that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Unyanyembe.

Mr. Stanley, the HERALD search commander, had left that place with letters from the great explorer, and was near the coast.

English Acknowledgment of the Enterprise of the American Press—The Herald's Popularity as a Newspaper.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, the President delivered the annual address on the progress of geography. With regard to Dr. Livingstone he said that at the opening of the present session Sir Henry Rawlinson had learned that an American gentleman named Stanley had passed up from the coast at Bagamoyo into the interior of Africa with a view of communicating with, and, if necessary, relieving Dr. Livingstone. There was a certain vagueness at the outset about Mr. Stanley's object and resources which was exceedingly puzzling. Venturing to put the most natural English construction on his movements, he had suggested that Mr. Stanley was actuated by a mere spirit of adventure and discovery. Somewhat later he ascertained that Mr. Stanley was not a simple tourist, nor even an explorer in the usual sense of the term, but that he had been sent out by our transatlantic cousins for the purpose of "interviewing" Livingstone and communicating intelligence of his whereabouts to the NEW YORK HERALD, one of the most energetic, as it was the most popular, of the American newspapers. It was an instance of the extraordinary spirit of enterprise which animated the leaders of the American press and of the magnitude and importance of the interests they controlled, that the proprietor of a New York newspaper should thus send out an experienced commissioner, with a *carte blanche* as to expense, to lead an expedition into Central Africa, in order to gain information regarding Livingstone for the edification of the American public. It was at the same time no disparagement to Mr. Stanley's personal activity and energy, nor to his singular aptitude for African travel, that his mission should thus prove to have been of a practical and utilitarian character, instead of being conducted for scientific objects, or in a mere spirit of purposeless adventure, as was at first supposed.

ITALY.

Sad Consequences of the Po Inundation—Many Thousands of People Houseless.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, June 9, 1872.

The inundation on the Po has rendered 22,000 persons homeless in the province of Ferrara alone. The destruction and suffering in the neighboring river provinces are not so general, but are extensive and severe.

CUBA.

Bloody Engagement Between Spanish Troop and Insurgents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 9, 1872.

Captain General Valmaseda has arrived at Nuevitas. A severe engagement took place between Colonel Bascones and Vicente Garcia. The Spaniards report the killing of twenty insurgents, including Lico Cruz, second in command of Garcia's forces. The insurgents attempted to recapture Cruz after he was wounded, but were not successful.

The Rival Sisters.

CHAPER I.

A BEAUTIFUL BUT DANGEROUS HEROINE.

Miss Cranston, a very accomplished woman, kept a female school near Blanton, a quiet town in New Jersey. This place had been selected by Mrs. Blake, the mother of one of the Rival Sisters, as her home, on account of the reputation of the school. Mrs. Blake made her advent in Blanton in the character of a widow who had recently lost her husband, and she brought with her a daughter ten years of age, named Hester, who was placed with Miss Cranston as a pupil.

Hester Blake was a remarkable child.

Miss Cranston found her a curious study.

"If she is not tempted, all may go well with her," thought the old lady; "but if she is—" and the ominous shake of the head expressed more than words.

Mrs. Blake had fifteen hundred a year, which she stated was derived from property in the South; but where it was situated, and in what place she had lived before she made her advent in Blanton, was a matter of conjecture. No amount of pumping had been successful in extracting such information from either mother or daughter.

For a few years the stranger lived almost alone, for her friendless advent among them had not inspired her neighbors with much confidence in her antecedents; but as time went on, she won upon the good opinion of those around her, and at the time my story opens Mrs. Blake was received as a guest by the best families in the village.

People did not trust her, but they admired and pitied her; for they said, "She is goodly to look at, and she has evidently been a sufferer in the battle of life." Ah! if they had only known how and under what circumstances that battle had been waged, I am inclined to think that the reputed widow would have found few friends or defenders in that strait-laced neighborhood.

The cottage occupied by Mrs. Blake stood about a mile from the town. It was a comfortable house, with a veranda in front, over which flowering vines were trained, and the large yard that surrounded it was shaded by elm trees.

She was now dreamily regarding her daughter, who stood in front of a mirror combing out a mass of black glistening hair.

The figure of the girl was modelled after that of her mother: there was the same perfection of outline; the same sinuous, elastic movement; but the faces were not alike.

She suddenly turned, and, facing her mother, said:—

"The dull monotony of this place is becoming unendurable to me. I wish to see something of the world—I must see it, mother."

With a sigh Mrs. Blake said:—

"Sit down on that low chair, and try to be quiet while I speak of things I had almost determined never to reveal to you."

Hester sat down, and prepared to listen to what she had so long desired to know.

Mrs. Blake at length spoke:—

"You ask me how it happened that I was cast off by the man I adored? why he was permitted to wrong me so bitterly as to bring to his home another wife while I yet lived and suffered?

"I must go back to my early life, and tell you of myself before I became the wife of Armand Landry. My father was a dissipated, reckless man, who owned a small place near Le Bocage, as the Landry plantation was called. I was his only child. I was educated in a convent school in France till I was nearly eighteen years old. Then my aunt took me home, having already arranged a marriage for me. I was not consulted, but I did not rebel against it, for Claude Beltôt was young and good looking, and I preferred remaining in France as his wife to returning to the dulness of plantation life.

"My father gave me twenty thousand francs as my dower, and Beltôt expected to get much more from him. I think that prospect induced him to marry me, for I soon found that he was as indifferent to me as I was to him.

"Indifference soon merged into contempt on my side and something like aversion on his. We had evidently made a wretched mistake and we were glad to separate by mutual consent. I returned to Louisiana and Beltôt went to Algeria.

"When I came back to my early home I found my father living as recklessly as ever.

"Among the young men who came to his house was Armand Landry. He was two years younger than I, for he had not completed his twentieth year when I first met him. He soon forsook the gaming table to linger near me, and I—well—I was mad enough to give him the heart my husband had never tried to win. I loved him to that degree that I thought life would be worthless unless it was shared with him.

"Armand seemed devoted to me, but he never asked me to marry him. He knew that his proud old father would look with scorn on the daughter of such a man as my father was.

"My father swore that Armand should yet be my husband, and for that purpose he obtained a divorce for me from Beltôt. I was so infatuated that I cared little by what means Armand was to be ensnared, provided I became his wife. I entered into his plans, shameful as they were, and allowed myself to be united to a man who had been lured again to our house, and when incapable of acting for himself was pronounced my husband by a missionary who had been so short a time in the country that he knew nothing of the wrong he was helping to carry into effect. He was brought to the house a few moments before the ceremony was performed, and left immediately afterward.

"A time had been chosen when the elder Landry had been absent from home. I believed that Armand loved me as truly as I did him.

"It was several weeks before he recovered all the natural energy of his mind, and I began once to fear that he would be permanently injured by the drug I had permitted to be administered to him. But the time came when he fully understood the position in which he was placed, and then—such scenes as passed between us I cannot describe. He fiercely resented the part I had taken in entrapping him into a marriage that would be odious to his proud father, and declared that he could never forgive me.

"Vainly I tried all my powers of fascination to enthrall him, and win forgiveness from him.

"As soon as he was well enough to leave the house, he went off in search of his father, in spite of all I could do to detain him. His father instituted proceedings for a divorce, after sending Armand to Europe to make a tour, in company with Mr. Russell and his two daughters.

"When I heard that, I was devoured with jealousy; for Ellinor Russell was the young lady who had been chosen by Mr. Landry for his son's wife, and report said that she was both rich and charming. I afterward learned he was betrothed to Miss Russell.

"When this happened you were but a few weeks old, and I was left with you to take care of and little enough to do it with.

"Ah! how I hated that fair beauty who had caused me so much woe! Many a night, after you were asleep, have I stolen from my cottage and made my way to the stately home in which that woman dwelt, surrounded by loving care that of right belonged to me. Concealed in the shrubbery I have listened to his voice speaking to her in accents of deeper tenderness than he had ever used to me, and I vowed within my soul that I would find means to blight the happiness they seemed to find in each other. They were married.

"My hate culminated when a daughter was born who was destined to fill the place in your father's house of which you have been defrauded.

"Your half-sister is two years younger than you, and in your childhood you were so much alike that but for the difference in size you might have been taken for twins.

"Armand's joy in his new treasure was soon turned to sadness, for the health of his wife began to fail. She faded slowly away with a mysterious disease. Everything was tried that promised relief, but the spell of an evil eye was upon her, and there was no help for her.

"The doctors said it was the climate that did not suit her, but I knew better than that.

"She was taken away for change of air, but Zelma, the woman that went with her as nurse, was one of the slaves that had belonged to my father, and was devoted to me.

"Mrs. Landry lingered for many months, but she at last died, when you were five years old.

"The years passed on, and Armand was travelling in Europe, rarely writing home, and never sending me a line.

"You were ten years old when he came back. Zelma was dead, and I felt safe now that the only one who could accuse me of instigating the death of Ellinor Russell was gone.

"But all my hopes were fearfully dashed to the earth, for he brought with him a young wife, a cousin of Ellinor's and also an heiress. They stopped in New Orleans, and from there Armand wrote to me the following lines:—

"NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 18—.

"I write to you, Hagar, to say that no option will be allowed you as to your removal from the vicinity of me and mine.

"I came back to my native land, bringing with me a cousin of my lost one as my wife, the resemblance in person and character between the two attracting me irresistibly to Helen.

"I might have taken her to Le Bocage to meet the same terrible fate, had I not here encountered the priest who attended Zeima in her last illness, and received her confession.

"Ah, my heart, I cannot write it!

"Go far away—take your daughter.

"I am not rich in my own right, but when she is old enough to marry, I will give her a suitable dower. This is all I can or will do.

"ARMAND LANDRY."

"I had nothing to do but to obey Armand's command," continued Mrs. Blake, "and so I came hither with you, where we have lived till now. This is my history."

CHAPTER II.

A PHYSICIAN IN LOVE WITH THE DAUGHTER—A FIENDISH PLOT.

There was residing in the same village with Mrs. Blake and her daughter a physician, twenty-eight or thirty years of age—Dr. Macon—who for two years had been ardently in love with the daughter. She had toyed and trifled with him during all that time; but he had finally insisted upon a decided answer to his suit, and on that very evening he was coming to learn his fate. As he approached the house he overheard the voices of mother and daughter engaged in close conversation, and drawing near to the window and meanly listening, he had obtained full possession of the terrible secret of Mrs. Blake's life. Madly in love, and utterly unscrupulous, he at once determined to make any use which might be necessary of his newly acquired advantage to secure the hand of Hester.

On that very evening Dr. Macon was engaged to take tea with Mrs. Blake and her daughter; but their old housekeeper returned from the village with the intelligence that a shocking railroad accident had occurred in the vicinity, and the doctor had hastened off to the assistance of the wounded.

On the return of Dr. Macon he called upon Mrs. Blake and surprised her with the information that among the hurt was Armand Landry, mortally injured. He was accompanied by his daughter, the half-sister of Hester, and she had been stunned by a blow on the head. They were both lying at a farm house near by, and Mr. Landry, knowing that he must die, had requested that Hester should visit him the next morning, that he might inform her of the pecuniary provision which he had made for her support.

And now was concocted one of the most fiendish plots ever devised by the human mind. It was suggested by Mrs. Blake and acquiesced in by Dr. Macon and Hester, that the half-sister, who was still unconscious, should be kept in a state of imbecility by drugs which the doctor should skilfully administer to her for that purpose, and Hester—whose resemblance to her was so close as to defy detection—should usurp her place as heiress of the immense estates entailed upon the half-sister through her mother.

The inducement to Dr. Macon was Hester's promise, on the accomplishment of the scheme, to become his wife.

But when Hester came to read over the letters which lay concealed in the bottom of her half-sister's trunk, she found among them several from Raymond De Lorme, a handsome young man whom she remembered as her own first lover at the South, when she was little more than a mere child. Those letters were written in a most impassioned strain, and showed that between him and his fair correspondent—Estelle Landry, Hester's now stricken half-sister—a marriage engagement existed.

No sooner had Hester discovered this fact than her old love for De Lorme was rekindled, and she resolved at once to have him also, as well as Estelle's fortune, let whatever obstacles might be in the way. He was now absent in Europe, to remain a year or two, and her purpose must be most carefully concealed from Dr. Macon: but, come what would, the young man should yet be hers!

Mrs. Blake's housekeeper, Mrs. Muller, a German woman with an American education, was a great gossip, and a cunning, selfish, evil-minded woman. Hester, at her mother's suggestion, had turned the key on the outside of Mrs. Muller's sleeping room, while their infernal plot had been planned; but the suspicious woman happened to be awake and she had risen, and, emerging through a window, crept around where she could listen to all they said. She too, now, meant to have her profit out of the scheme, the secret of which she had obtained unknown to them.

On the following day Mr. Landry felt his end rapidly approaching. He had forbidden peremptorily that Mrs. Blake should be admitted to his presence; but Mrs. Blake had determined to see him before he died. He was very anxious for a confessor, and was finally told that although there was no priest accessible a Sister of Charity might be obtained. This assurance afforded him great relief, and he desired that no time might be lost in sending for her.

Mrs. Blake determined to improve this opportunity to see him, without his recognizing her, and to visit him in the disguise of a Sister.

It was arranged that after night, when the room was dimly lighted by a single candle, she should go in and listen to such confessions as he wished to make. In them, if he spoke of her tenderly, compassionately, she would forego the dire vengeance she had planned to inflict on him when he lay helpless before her, breathing his soul away in doubt and dread of what the future life might bring to him. If he judged her hardly and cruelly at the last she would have no mercy on him.

When Eunice, a deaf and dumb servant girl at the farm house, was safely asleep, Mrs. Blake made such alteration in her dress as was necessary. A white handkerchief was drawn low down on her forehead, and folded over her face in such a manner as to conceal the greater portion of it, and Macon's black silk cravat was smoothed out and tied over that, in the form of the hoods worn by Catholic nuns when walking abroad. She then entered the feebly lighted room, and sat down in the chair which Hester resigned at her approach. At the movement, the dying man unclosed his eyes, and in a faint voice said:—

"How good you were to come to me in this extremity. This young girl has explained to me that you consented to do so as soon as you heard that a son of Mother Church needed your help;" but some subtle power must have conveyed to him the knowledge that something inimical had approached him, for he suddenly seemed to struggle with some deadly oppression, and sinking back, he murmured:—

"Too late! I fear that I shall die before I can say what I wished. I must confess—must have absolution, for I have sinned. But I have suffered—how bitter a cup I have drained in atonement of the one act of my life which brought unhappiness to one who thought she had the right to avenge herself upon me!"

In a voice scarcely above a whisper Mrs. Blake said:—

"My son, forgive, as you hope to be forgiven, and all will be well with you."

"Ah! that is what I cannot do, for there is one sin and one sinner that I have not forgiven. But for that I could die in peace."

"Was the wrong against you so unmerited that you feel thus bitterly?"

"Unmerited! Yes, I assert that, and I believe it. She who committed it was one I did not love, though I was tricked into a marriage with her."

In a faltering voice Mrs. Blake said:—

"You did not love her! Are you quite sure of that?"

Landry was too deeply absorbed in his own thoughts to notice the menacing tone that thrilled through the muffled voice of the speaker.

"No, I never loved her."

"Is it just to lay all the blame upon the woman who risked so much to gain a legal claim upon you? To those who have loved truly much should be forgiven; and she, you say, loved you."

"I gave her all that she had a right to claim at my hands—and had she so willed it, I would have sent her from me as free from reproach as if the thing of our first unfortunate meeting. But she would not go. I was very young. I loved the child she gave me, and through her the mother hoped, if I were free again, to win me back, and—and— I cannot tell you what she did in return for the forbearance I had shown toward her. It is her secret, and I will not reveal it even in this hour; but it is that which I now find it impossible to forgive. If you can give me absolution, knowing that, I will accept it gladly at your hands, although you are not one of the accredited ministers of our Holy Church."

The heart of Mrs. Blake hardened as she listened. She felt the blood surging through her veins with fiery swiftness, and all the passion of her tropical nature burst forth.

She tore the shrouding folds from her head and face and started to her feet, standing over him as a menacing fate, as she mockingly said:—

"Such consolation as I can give you are welcome to, Armand Landry. Whether it will facilitate your entrance to the Paradise in which your lost Ellinor dwells or into the Hades in which I shall hereafter claim you, I leave you to imagine. Look at the woman you cast off so lightly—the woman who believed that you loved her—and cower before her glance as you soon will shrink before that of the Omnipotent Being who will judge between us."

"You—you here!" he exclaimed, in a loud, harsh voice. "How dare you approach me? How dare you profane the sacred character you have assumed for the purpose of intruding upon a presence that was forbidden you? Hagar Blake, you have been the curse of my life, and in death you persecute me still. Go! I command you to leave this room and not pollute it by the presence of a murderess."

Hagar's eyes blazed back defiance, and she tauntingly said:—

"You are in no position now to enforce your will. You are in my power, not I in yours, and I intend to pay you back, drop for drop, for all the bitterness you have poured into my cup and forced me to drink."

The features of Landry were blanched to the hue of death, and his black eyes gleamed fiercely from their pallid setting, as he hoarsely asked:—

"By whose connivance were you permitted to enter here? If Hester or her betrothed husband aided you it will be the worse for them, for in that case I will give her nothing. The paper I caused her to write this morning will be valueless unless it is signed and witnessed, and now I will do neither."

"Oh, you threaten me with consequences, do you?" she mockingly asked; "but let me assure you that it is a matter of indifference to me, and also to my daughter, whether that paper is valueless or not. We have settled our plans, and rave against them as you may, you will be powerless to prevent them from being carried into effect. Hester will not accept the paltry provision you have so magnanimously made for her; she will claim what is hers, in justice at least—the half of the estate which is now held by your children."

"Woman! what do you mean by that? Ah! my God! have I fallen into a den of thieves? Is there no one to help me?"

His voice broke suddenly and he fell back upon his pillows gasping for breath.

"No one!" repeated Mrs. Blake, with stern emphasis. "You are in this solitary country house entirely at my mercy, and that of those who are willing to do all that I wish. The darling daughter on whom you have lavished so much indulgence lies stricken into idiocy by the injuries her head has received. She will never more walk the earth in pride, looking down in scorn upon the sister whom you have bequeathed to her compassion. In place of that I have decreed that the two shall change places, and the child of your adored Ellinor shall stay with me, while my daughter assumes the station of the heiress and wears the honors of her father's house. The two sisters are so much alike that no one will ever be able to distinguish the true one from her counterfeit."

The listener felt that the shock of this announcement had shortened his brief span of life; he knew that the death clutch was already on his vitals; but he rallied his last remaining strength, and said with solemn emphasis:—

"If you consummate this wickedness, I leave to you, and to the impostor who will take the place of my darling, my undying malediction. God is over all, and He will not permit such villany to go unpunished, even in this world."

Mrs. Blake unclosed her lips to reply, but Landry raised his hand appealingly, a change passed over his sunken face, and with a prayer on his lips in behalf of his favorite child he passed away.

Hester arrayed herself in a black dress which she found in Estelle's trunk, and assuming the name and character of her half-sister, prepared, on the following day, to accompany the remains of her father to New Orleans, for burial, in company with Herbert Spencer, a young man from Boston, a cousin of Raymond De Lorme's, who had been sent on by the family relations for that purpose. What happened there, and indeed the whole of the thrilling story of the rival half-sisters, Hester and Estelle, will be found in the New York Ledger, which is now ready and can be had at all the book stores and news depots. Ask for the number dated June 22, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here.

For the Complexion—Burnett's Kalliston.

A.—The Common Enemy of Man Is the Bed Bug, and his only sure defence against the bloodthirsty tribe is KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER. No species of noxious insects can live a moment under a shower of it. Yet it contains nothing inimical to human beings or domestic animals. Druggists, grocers and general dealers everywhere keep it.

A.—Brooks' Boots and Shoes, the best and cheapest in the city. 1,196 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

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All Kinds Political Banners and Flags on hand and to order at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane street.

At McLewee & Putnam's, 601 Broadway, the cheapest choice Gas Fixtures in the city. Call and examine.

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A.—Nestle's Lacteous Farina, the Mother's Milk Substitute. Recommended by eminent physicians.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery. Prices Reduced. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Box 4,685 Post office, New York.

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THE LONG STRIKE.

Beginning of the Sixth Week of the Revolt.

Particulars of the Procession To-Day.

Mass Meeting of Cigar Makers at Turner Hall Yesterday, and Meetings of the Upholsterers, Carvers and German Printers' Union.

To-day inaugurates the sixth week of the long strike. The imposing demonstration which will by noon fill the great thoroughfares in the upper part of the city will best show the spirit of the men and the extent of their organized revolt. The darker side of the picture will be hidden by the bravery of banners, and the sobs of the suffering and famished ones will be smothered by the brazen notes of music. One man in the Tombs accused of an attempt to kill, and another buried in a peaceful corner of Calvary Cemetery yesterday, are the popularly known victims of the strike. While Chamberlin is regarded as an aggressor, Clery is believed to be a martyr, and the fate of these men adds a drop of bitterness to the cups of the others and renders the breach more impassable, save by the enforcement by custom of the law which constitutes eight hours a legal day of labor.

The workingmen were very enthusiastic last night at the near approach of the moment when they are to appear before the public and show their strength. Active preparations were being silently made in every part of the city to perfect such arrangements as will give *éclat* to the demonstration and render it imposing, and but few meetings were held during the day. Below will be found full reports of these, with particulars in regard to the arrangement and route of the procession.

The Parade To-Day.

A meeting of delegates from various trades unions who will participate in the demonstration to-day was held yesterday afternoon in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No 158 Third avenue, for the purpose of effecting more perfectly the arrangements for the turnout. The meeting was called for two o'clock, but at that hour not more than half a dozen persons had assembled, and it was not until nearly four o'clock that a sufficient number had put in an appearance to admit of any business being transacted. Mr. Myer occupied the chair and Mr. Zetsch acted as Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, after which a motion was made to postpone the demonstration until Thursday next. The motion was not entertained. A delegate from the woodworkers of Brooklyn stated that his companions, some 800 in number, would be on hand for the parade. A discussion here arose in relation to the proposed strike of the ironworkers, some of the delegates wanting the parade postponed to accommodate these, while others thought the ironworkers should lose the day for the sake of showing their strength. The committee appointed at the last meeting for the purpose of designating positions for the various organizations met last night to arrange the programme.

A first class row now ensued in relation to the painters, a man named Gillet appearing on the floor, and denouncing the whole affair as a fizzle and a political trick. The chair asked Mr. Gillet if he was an accredited representative of the painters, and on being informed that he was not, a cry of "put him out" "put him out!" was raised. Gillet attempted to make an explanation, but the Chair choked him off, whereupon some half dozen delegates started to leave, but were finally induced to remain by some of the more sensible members of the meeting. Mr. Gillet was called on for an explanation and made one. He asked how we were to judge of the past except by the future (?) The meeting evidently could not see the point. The speaker assured the meeting that the painters would not turn out to-day, because they had not been officially notified of the proposed parade.

A delegate from the housesmiths said his comrades would not participate in the parade as a body, as they had been some three weeks on strike, and very many of them would resume work this morning.

The delegates from the bricklayers, the carpenters and one or two other societies reported that their organizations would not turn out to-day.

Mr Dennis S. Griffin was nominated and unanimously elected Grand Marshal for the parade. A motion was carried to elect five Deputy Marshals, whereupon the following were selected, after which the meeting adjourned —Messrs. Rivers, Wise, Eichbald, Carmedy and Henbets.

The Upholsterers.

The upholsterers met yesterday at Columbian Hall, in Grand street, in quite strong force. The "carpet layers," "curtain hangers" and mattress makers having been asked to join the Upholsterers' Union, were represented by delegates. They agreed to join in the procession of to-day, but gave no definite assent to the proposed affiliation. The union expects to appear on the streets to-day at least five hundred strong.

A society called the Freidinkerbund was announced as having presented $200 to the furniture makers of the league.

A delegate from Providence stated that owing to the non acquiescence of the employers of that city all the single men have left the place. He then urged that no person belonging to a New York union should be allowed to go to Providence to work.

About fifty additional members were received during yesterday's session.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the foremen who have not joined the union, and request their immediate attention to the demands of the league.

The Cigar Makers.

A mass meeting of the cigar makers of New York and vicinity was held at Turner Hall, in Fourth street, yesterday afternoon. About two thousand persons, male and female, were present and thronged the hall, the galleries and entrance to the street. The object of the meeting was the organization of a trade union for the purpose of pressing the adoption of the eight hour system and more particularly to obtain an increase of twenty per cent on the rate now paid for manufacturing. The men in this trade are now paid at the average rate of $8 per thousand, and work as many hours as they choose. A large number of them are Bohemians, and over five hundred of this nationality alone yesterday signed the roll of the union. The entire number joining through the day is variously estimated at from eight hundred to twelve hundred.

A voluntary subscription for the expenses of organization netted about thirty-five dollars.

The society as such will not join in the demonstration to-day, but a large number of its members will undoubtedly stray into the ranks of the procession.

A committee on organization was appointed and resolutions adopted to establish branch unions in all quarters of the city and suburbs.

The Carvers.

A meeting called for nine o'clock A. M., was held in the afternoon of yesterday, at 28 Stanton street, corner of Chrystie, by the members of the Carvers' Union. Mr. Hammersmith occupied the chair and Theodore Michel acted as Secretary.

Twenty-seven new members were initiated and favorable reports were received from a number of shops.

A resolution was offered urging that earnest steps be taken to induce the men who have resumed work for ten hours to leave the shops and join in the active work of the union. Adopted, and a committee ordered to visit the shops referred to.

On motion it was unanimously resolved to take part in the demonstration of to-day.

Mr. A. Götz was unanimously chosen to go as a delegate from this union to Philadelphia, there to agitate the eight-hour movement.

The German Printers.

The German compositors, who about a week ago organized a union in aid of the labor reform movement and to effect certain reforms in their trade, held another meeting at Coburger Hall, in Stanton street, yesterday, when Mr. Hermann Bauer presided. The Committee of Conference appointed at the previous meeting to confer with the Typographical Union, No. 6, to ensure the co-operation of the English-speaking branch of the trade, reported that action to that effect has been taken. The Committee of Seventeen, appointed to prepare a scale of prices, through its chairman, Mr. Straetzel, submitted a report, which was adopted. The adopted new scale involves an increase of wages of twenty per cent. Fifty-five cents per thousand "ems" will be demanded, instead of forty-five cents, as heretofore received. The hours of work of those employed on the newspapers shall commence at five o'clock P. M., the types to be distributed previously. Corrections caused to be made by the editors are to be paid sixty cents per hour. For setting up English copy in German—that is, for translating from English into German while setting it into type—fifty cents shall be paid extra. Extra compensation shall also be demanded for setting up badly written and ill-grammared manuscript, and it shall be required that all copy be written with ink, and not with the pencil. Further, that employers shall be entitled to one apprentice to seven compositors and to an additional apprentice to five additional compositors.

A committee of nine was appointed to print the new scale and to present the same to the employers. The committee was composed of Messrs. Abendroth, Korn, Zschiesche, Christen, Weil, Buchholz, Lauer, Schnrenzer and Baecker. A despatch was received from Baltimore announced that the German printers there had achieved the desired reforms. The average wages of the German printers heretofore were $22 per week for those employed at night work on the newspapers by fifteen hours' work in twenty four, and about $14 for those employed at day work by ten hours per day.

The German Bakers.

The German journeymen bakers held a mass meeting at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street, yesterday afternoon. About two hundred men were assembled, who were presided over by Peter Vincenz, and action was taken to reduce the hours of labor from sixteen hours to twelve in twenty-four, and to abolish the system of furnishing grocers and milk venders with bread, in order to do away with the percentage allowed to these dealers, which amounts to fifteen per cent. It was also resolved that apprentices shall be bound for two years and a half, and a committee was formed to notify the employers of the action taken and to call meetings in other sections of the city. It is estimated that there are about five thousand German bakers employed in this city, whose wages average from ten to fifteen dollars per week, with board.

The German Confectioners

The German confectioners, who a few days since formed a union in aid of the labor reform movement, met at the Walhall, in Orchard street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Charles Grimm presiding. Action was taken to reduce the hours of labor to eight hours for those employed in the factories, whose average wages are $12; to reduce the hours to ten from fifteen to sixteen hours for pastry cooks employed in the hotels, whose average wages are $12 with board, and to demand twenty per cent increase for those employed by "piece work" in the factories, whose average wages amount to $12 per week without board. The Union numbers at present about two hundred members. It is estimated that about fifteen hundred Germans are employed in this trade in this city and vicinity.

The German Furriers.

The German furriers (Mr Klampke presiding) met yesterday and formed a union to enforce an increase of wages and about one hundred and sixty signed the roll. Committees were appointed to prepare price lists for the different branches, as there is the ermine branch, the mink branch, the Astrakhan, the musk, &c. It is stated that until four or five years wages were about fifty to 100 per cent better than now, and that at present by ordinary work, at an average, hardly eight dollars per week can be earned at this trade.

The New York Gas Light Company.

At a meeting of the employés of the New York Gas Light Company, held on Saturday evening, the following resolutions of thanks were adopted:—

Whereas our position and the existing state of affairs demanded that we should request a reduction of the hours of labor at the present rate of wages; and whereas it is at all times to the interest of the employers and employés that a combination of views and happy agreement of issues should be arrived at, looking, as it does, to a proper recognition of labor and its rights, therefore be it

Resolved That our heartfelt thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Cornelius Everett, Esq, president, and Charles O Merton, Esq, superintendent and engineer, for the manly and straightforward manner in which they met our request, and for the gentlemanly and honorable action taken by them in sending home the police, knowing that as we have always acted orderly they could under such circumstances, trust us without police interference.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each gentleman, as our earnest expression. By order of THE UNION

THE TOILERS OF THE HUB.

Vigorous Organization for a Strike of All the Trades—Eight Hours Demanded—A Fourth of July Parade.

BOSTON, June 9, 1872.

The workingmen of Boston have taken the preliminary steps towards following in the wake of the New Yorkers for a general eight-hour system. To secure union and strength they are engaged in the formation of

A TRADES ASSEMBLY,

to comprise members of all the various trades unions in the city, of which there are believed to be nearly one hundred. At a secret meeting, held last night, there were delegates present from twenty-two unions, representing the bookbinders, bakers, carpenters, coopers, curriers, machinists and blacksmiths, marble workers, painters, plasterers, printers, tailors, pressmen, tin platers, trunk makers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and wood workers. Besides the various trades unions represented there were representatives present from the

SUPREME MECHANICAL ORDER OF THE SUN.

The aim and design of that order were explained at length, and a copy of the constitution was left with the officers of the meeting for the benefit of all desirous of further information. The order was established for the purpose of consolidating into one body all mechanics and tradesmen, with a view of enabling them to consult and act in concert on all matters pertaining to their common interest. It is a secret organization, and the delegates present declared that for mechanics it was as much superior to Odd Fellowship or Freemasonry as the sun is superior to the moon. The order was established in the United States in 1866; is already

WIDESPREAD AND RAPIDLY INCREASING

in numbers, and it was claimed that it rules New York city to-day, the general union existing among all trades in regard to the eight hour movement being due to its influence. The speakers evidently appeared to think that the "Supreme Mechanical Order of the Sun" would largely obviate the necessity of a trades assembly if the workingmen would only join in force. A delegate from the marble workers stated that at the meeting on Friday evening a proposition was made to

STRIKE ON MONDAY FOR EIGHT HOURS,

but that he opposed it, desiring a postponement until the feelings of other trades unions could be learned. A number of delegates from other trades promptly and decidedly pledged the support of their unions for whatever trades should initiate the eight hour movement. It appeared to be the general feeling that such a movement had got to come soon, and that whatever trade started it deserved and should receive sympathy, and, if needed, the substantial, material aid of all other trades. The delegate from the marble workers said they were

PREPARED TO STRIKE AT ANY TIME,

having already several hundred names on their roll, and the moment a strike was begun they would receive large accessions; in fact all but two or three marble workers would join heart and hand in a demand for "eight hours a day." He further stated that with the encouragement he had received from other trades, he should issue a call for a meeting of the marble workers in the first part of the week. In accordance with an invitation of a committee appointed at the recent Faneuil Hall meeting of the workingmen, to consider the expediency of celebrating the coming Fourth of July by a procession of the various trades unions and laborers' organizations, delegates met with them at Raynor's Hall, 47 Hanover street, last night.

SEVENTEEN ORGANIZATIONS WERE REPRESENTED,

including six of the coopers. Mr. S. R. Ramsdill presided, and Messrs. C. A. Crane and W. W. Armstrong were secretaries. Upwards of an hour was consumed in a discussion as to whether the Eight-Hour League was entitled to be represented, Ira Stewart being present as a delegate. After two or three votes had been taken it was finally decided to admit him. It was stated by the Secretary that the delegates present had given as a rough estimate 1,800 men as the number who would probably parade from their unions, and there were many not represented. It was voted to have a parade of the trades unions and laborers' organizations on the coming Fourth of July, and a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. James McCarty, Thomas James, Stephen Donnegan, David Fitzgerald, Ira Stewart, James Coffee and George W. Locke, were chosen to consider and report on a plan of procession and the probable expense, the same to be reported to the Faneuil Hall committee and by them laid before the delegates from the various unions at an adjourned meeting next Saturday evening.

A PRINTERS' STRIKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9, 1872.

The Printers' Union of this city has inaugurated a movement for an increase of wages, to take effect from the 17th inst. The other trades unions are arranging conservative plans for an increase of wages or enforcement of the Eight-hour law.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Last night Officer Gavin, of the Twenty-second precinct, while patrolling Eleventh avenue, discovered a crowd of young men acting in a disorderly manner. He arrested the ringleader, Thomas Kayne, and while conveying him to the station house he assaulted him and attempted to take his club from him. The officer succeeded in loosing Kayne's hand from his club and dealt him a blow on the head with it which felled him to the pavement. The officer succeeded in getting him to the station house in Forty-seventh street, where he was attended by a police surgeon. His wounds were of so serious a nature that Captain Killalea ordered his removal to the Reception Hospital in an ambulance.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

The American Style of Rowing Compared with the English—The Atalantas and London on the Thames—The New Boat for Our Boys—Final Arrangements for the Race.

LONDON, May 25, 1872.

Public opinion, which has heretofore been pronounced against the American style of rowing, is gradually veering round to another tack, and there are not wanting those who are beginning to think that in this, as in other matters, things are not always what they seem The regular, and indeed, automatic style of the Atalanta four has always had admirers, but it is only now—a fortnight before the event—that the notion is creeping up that, after all, their smart, quick stroke may, for a light crew in a light boat, prove more effective than it seems to an English eye. There is nothing to complain of in the way of training, the care exercised in this respect by Dr. Withers has been sufficient to insure the maintenance of the crew at the proper standard. The London, as I have said, perhaps too often, are rougher, but apparently more powerful. To put it strongly, the Atalantas in a light boat will skim the water; the London will plough it or forge through it with all the dash, vigor, immense physical power and great skill that belong to them. If these do not prove sufficient to defeat the Atalantas, then the sooner we alter our rowing work to the American style the better.

THE ATALANTAS' NEW BOAT.

Biffen, the boat builder, has promised that the outrigged four which he is building for the Atalantas shall be one of the lightest boats ever launched on the Thames. Her timbers will be of fir, as dry as a bone; her skin of white pine and her fittings of willow. While adopting the general style of New York boats Biffen thinks he will be able to improve upon it

THE TWO CREWS MEET ON THE RIVER.

When I saw the crew out last night they were doing thirty eight strokes to the minute and throwing a greater degree of dash and vigor into the stroke than I have seen before. The boat, too, though over large for them, showed more life than hitherto. London did thirty six strokes. They happened to be pulling up the river, coached from a small screw launch, kindly lent them by Lord Londesborough, who has a suburban house at Putney, when the Atalantas were returning to their boathouse. Seeing this the Americans on the north side of the river just surged along a few strokes upwards, as if to try a short spurt with the London on the south side. Of this the London by no means approved and drew up at once Still the little that was shown leads one to the belief that the Atalantas will dash off with the lead and will hold it for at least half a mile, when it is possible that the heavier mettle of the London will begin to tell.

FINAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE RACE.

The two crews met together by arrangement on Thursday evening last to determine the arrangements of the match Latterly, in consequence of the disputes that formerly arose, when there were two umpires or judges and one referee, the services of umpires have been altogether dispensed with, and all matters of dispute that might arise left to one sole arbitrator. This has not worked very well either. Naturally enough, the Atalantas wished to have some one independent of the referee to represent them on the official steamer. It was therefore conceded by the London, at their request, that each crew shall be represented by an umpire or judge, and that a referee shall stand as final arbitrator. Possibly Mr Waterbury may stand for the Atalantas and Mr. H. H. Playford for the London.

THE REFEREE

will not be chosen until Thursday next. The Rev. H. Risley, an Oxford man, and a very good oarsman, was suggested by the London. Mr Chitty, barrister, who stood for some years referee in the University matches, was also mentioned. Mr T Hughes, M. P., was named by Dr Withers, as being a neutral known to both parties There could be no objection to Mr. Risley except that, being a clergyman, he may not prove a very practical man if any difficulty should arise as to fouling, &c Mr. Chitty would probably decline to stand. Mr. Hughes was never a thorough oarsman, and may be deficient in the technicalities. The Hon G. Denman, barrister, President of the Cambridge University Boat Club, would be an excellent referee, but I do not hear that his name was mentioned.

TAKING ANOTHER BOAT'S WATER.

Next to this the Americans thought there might be a variation in rule 10 of the laws of boat racing, which provides that any boat taking another boat's water must hold to that throughout or be held liable for any foul that might occur if it returns to its own line. The Atalantas did not see any great risk of foul if a boat could afford to zig zag out of one line into another and thought the rule might be dispensed with, but the point was not pressed.

RELATING TO THE RACE

it was determined that the race shall start at the report of a gun instead of at the word "go," as is the English custom. Four river steamers will accompany the race—two for the friends of the crews, one for the umpire and party and one for the representatives of the press. The following are the

PRESENT WEIGHTS.

London.	St.	Lbs.	Atalanta.	St.	Lbs.
J B Close (bow)	11	8	E Smith (bow)	10	1
2. F S Gulston	11	10	2 A. Handy	10	1
3. A. de L. Long	12	2	3 J. Van Raden	11	0
W. Stout (stroke)	11	13	R. Withers (stroke)	11	3

BETTING.

For the sake of making betting there have been offers to lay 7 to 4 on London or take 3 to 1.

The race is fixed for half past four on the afternoon of Monday, June 10.

The American Style of Rowing Criticised—A Word or Two About the Harvards—The London Crew Not Altogether a Satisfactory One to Their Friends.

[From the London Standard, May 27.]

The Atalanta crew have now been long enough with us on the tideway to give some idea of their style and chances, but owing to the uncertainty of their time of practice, which is known only to a select few, the usual close observation that is practicable with the University crews is wanting with them. It seems a matter of no moment to them whether the tide be ebb or flood, high or low; they paddle away calmly from the raft, and return in the same unassuming manner, as if they had only been out for a gentle breather instead of a hard row in practice. One of the greatest accomplishments of some rowers is to disguise the amount of work they do, so that when seen from a distance they always present the appearance of paddling. This is the case with the Atalanta men, so that unless accompanying in a boat alongside it is difficult to tell whether they are working hard or not. Still their style is certainly not one that would give an idea of using much power. In the matter of boats they have been most unfortunate. The one they brought over with them got full of water on the voyage and was much warped; the other, by the same man—Roahr, New York—was unluckily packed in the same way, and she suffered even more than her predecessor. The last one was built of white pine, and has the thinnest skin we ever remember seeing in a four: in fact, too thin to keep her shape for more than one race. In consequence of these two boats being unfit young Biffen was instructed to build another, and he expects to have one of white pine ready for them before the end of the week. She will weigh with riggers on something under ninety pounds; she will not be on the moulds of the other two, but a little higher and flatter, and, from the experience the builder has had in his profession, she will assuredly be a good craft. As we have only once before seen American oarsmen on the Thames—the Harvard crew—it is not surprising that the public should continually gauge the style and capabilities of the Atalantas by them. They were a large and powerful set of men, who during their short sojourn at Putney improved wonderfully in style, and, being unsuspicious of one man (Harry Kelley), adopted many valuable hints from him and profited much thereby; but their system of dietary was as extraordinary as it was unfitted for the task they had in hand. Fruit, cold water, milk and rice are all very well in their way, and at the proper season, but we should no more think of training a Derby favorite on vetches and carrots than a man on fruit and milk for a four mile race, though it might be August. The Atalanta men, however, have not come over here with any prejudices against our food or even ourselves. They fraternize readily with any oarsmen, are not loth to discuss rowing and everything belonging to it, and, in fact, submit to be interviewed with a grace that at once obliterates the unpleasant memories of Cæsar Augustus, that sable attendant of Harvard, in whose brain all queries had to be dissected before being forwarded to the crew. The Harvard men were tall and sinewy; the Atalanta men are sinewy, but short; both have the same weather beaten, bronzed countenances, and both rowed in nearly the same style when they first came over, only that Harvard rowed much slower, in a boat that weighed 150 pounds at the least; but by the time of the race Harvard had acquired a very even pendulum style of stroke, without dash, but with great regularity The Atalantas row a steady stroke, but the forward motion of their bodies is so much quicker than the backward—that is to say, they row the exact reverse of what good rowing is considered to be—very slow on the feather and quick through the water. The result is that they hurry forward, and when rowing slow they hang, when rowing fast they drop the oar in. The blades are rowed through evenly enough, but the finish is not well marked, and the bodies double up over the oars. They slip a very little in their seats, swing straight, but the boat does not give the idea of travelling fast Still, there are many of the riverside men who say that all this is paddling that they do—that they can row 41 easily and go well with it All we can say in answer to this is, that unless they practise a reasonable distance at this pace they will find it very difficult to row it all the way on the 10th

The London crew are not pleasing all their friends; they would be worth putting in a glass case if they did; but they are rowing undeniably fast and it is generally the crew that goes fastest gets to the end first. Their style collectively is not to our fancy The men individually are all scullers; one has been on the shelf for some time one has had but little work the last year and none this, one is never off the river, and from rowing stroke to all kinds of crews and in various species of craft has acquired a characteristic style, one has all along rowed stroke side, either to his own or another's To make homogeneity out of such heterogeneous materials by the simple process of self adjustment is beyond even the powers of our best amateurs, and we are glad to hear that they will be coached thoroughly and their obscured talents revealed. This race will be looked upon as much as an exposition of speed as of style, and it is on the latter account that we would fain see good form as well as pace. It is absurd to suppose, as many unfortunately do, that there are different ways of good rowing, and that because watermen do not cultivate style and row in the finished way some of our best amateurs do, that form goes for nothing This, however, is negative arguing, for if watermen were coached—*i. e*, if they would stand being coached properly—there is no reason to doubt that they would profit as much by it as amateurs do. The reason why watermen row in all styles and shapes of body is that they do not begin to row till their muscles are set by the occupation of their daily trade, and if they acquire a fault in beginning to teach themselves this fault becomes afterwards part of the man's characteristic style. We may take admirable lessons from the way in which their work is done; but except in sculling, where almost always their form is good, their shape of body ought rather to be avoided. We have heard so much of watermen's rowing lately by their Thames and Tyne and Tyne and Canadian matches that some of our crack amateurs have been paying unusual attention to them, and the sliding seats that the London men have in use is the latest adoption from the professionals. In sculling boats, where the sculler represents homogeneity in himself, where one leg cannot slide without the other, the sliding seat, properly worked, is a very useful innovation. The principle, of course, holds good as well in a four, eight or twelve as it does in a skiff, but the difficulty of getting unanimity in the sliding is its practical objection, and it is one that will always be found a great impediment to its general use. With a four-oar there are two difficulties to contend with—keeping steady and sliding at the same moment. Sitting on a movable seat must to a certain extent have a tendency to counteract equilibrium. Sliding seats with crews will always be a matter of practice They are dangerous things for tyros, and men who use them should insist upon some one superintending, to see that the work and the slide are done by each man together. The London crew have been doing a good deal of work and are in very fair trim. They generally take one good row in the day, and then either a paddle in the four or individual work in skiffs. Gulston does the steering, but as he has been not unfrequently on the river during the last four years he could almost steer with his eyes shut.

THE NATIONAL AMATEUR REGATTA.

Arrangements for the Festival of Oars on the Schuylkill.

The Regatta Committee of the Schuylkill Navy, Philadelphia, have made the following arrangements for the coming festival of oars on the Schuylkill —

On Thursday, June 13, the first day, the four oar shells, double scull shells and gunwale barges will be rowed, while the four oar gig, single shell and pair-oar shell races will be rowed on the second day, June 14. On account of the great number of entries for the four-oar shell race, it will be necessary, in order to avoid fouls and insure fairness to all, to row this race in two trial heats and a final heat The following time table has been agreed upon, subject, however, to changes in the hours in case any races are not pulled by reason of withdrawals:—

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

3 P. M.—Four-oar shells, first trial heat.
4 P M.—Four oar shells, second trial heat.
5 P. M.—Double scull shells
6 P M.—Four-oar shells, final heat.
7 P. M.—Gunwale barges.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

3 P M.—Four-oar gigs.
4 P M.—Single shells
5 30 P. M.—Pair-oar shells

All of the races, with the exception of the single shell race, will be started from anchored stake boats at Columbia bridge and will be rowed around stakeboats placed just below the Falls bridge and return, distance three miles.

The single shell race, which is for five miles, will be started from the Falls bridge, to row around stakeboats anchored just above the Junction railroad bridge and return.

An umpire, judge, starter and timekeeper have been selected, but the names will not be announced until it is ascertained whether the gentlemen chosen will serve

The Couper Club, of Savannah, Ga., and the Nassau Club, of New York, have arrived, and are practicing daily on the river. The Coupers who are the guests of the Vesper Club, intend rowing in the four-oar shell and four-oar gig races. For the latter they have brought with them a cypress canoe, hollowed out of a single log, and said to be very fast. This is the first boat of the kind that has ever been seen in Philadelphia, and it of course excites a great deal of attention among boating men. They have also a paper four-oar shell The Nassaus have been taken in charge by the Undine Club, and have brought with them a four-oar and a pair-oar shell.

On Thursday last both the Nassau and the Coupers rowed in the four-oar shells, and, although their styles of rowing are very different, both crews drive their boats well, and will no doubt give good accounts of themselves in the race.

AQUATIC NOTES.

The Princeton crew rowed to Trenton, distance ten miles, on Saturday last. They were cordially received by the boating gentlemen of that city, who admired their style of pulling. The College boys have entered for the regatta on the Schuylkill and intend doing their best for victory

The Grammercy Boat Club, on Saturday last, challenged the Nassaus to row a four-oared shell race the latter part of the month. No doubt the Nassaus will accommodate them.

The Jamaica Boat Club, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., was reorganized at the commencement of last season, and a new house built, with an active membership of sixty five. They have a new Blaikie cedar shell this season, giving them an outfit of four single shells, four lap-strokes, one four-oared shell, and about a dozen other boats of various kinds. Their first race of the year took place May 31, on Jamaica Pond, and they intend following it up with spirit, which races will be open to other clubs. The annexed is a summary of the opening contests:—

JAMAICA BOAT CLUB, Friday, May 31, 1872.—First Race.—For single-scull lapstreaks, distance, three-quarters of a mile, prizes, silver goblets for first and second.

W. P. A. Brewer 6m. 34sec
Roland King .... 7m. 8sec.
J. L. Dunmock .... Time not taken

SECOND RACE.—For pair-oared working boats, distance, three-quarters of a mile, prizes, silver goblets to first crew.

Aurora—D C. Bacon and H. G. Balch .... 7m. 23sec.
Eleonora—G. W. Winslow and Jos. Curtis. 7m. 42sec.

THIRD RACE.—For single-scull shells; distance, three-quarters of a mile; prizes, silver goblets for first and second.

George H. Balch .... 5m. 41sec.
W P. A. Brewer .... 6m. 6sec.
H. C. Ernst .... 6m. 46sec.

The club counts on Mr. Balch making good time the present season as he won the race with Mr. Appleton, the champion of the Union Club of Boston, last summer, and he is now in good condition. The officers of the Jamaica are:—President, Austin G. Gorham; Treasurer and Secretary, Frank W. Reynolds; Directors, George A. Comins, H. Balch, William Minot, third.

A MIDNIGHT SUICIDE.

A Fatal Leap from a Williamsburg Ferryboat—A Crippled Fireman the Victim of Mental Disquietude.

At about a quarter past twelve A. M. yesterday morning, when the Commodore Barney was on her trip across the Roosevelt street ferry, between New York and Williamsburg, a young man was observed to leave the ladies' cabin and proceed to the front part of the boat. He removed his coat and hat, and, laying his cane beside them, suddenly stepped over the chain and jumped overboard. An alarm was at once raised by the few startled spectators of the desperate act, and the boat was stopped. The waters, however, had already closed over the unfortunate man, and no voice of distress from their depths arose upon the midnight air. The hat, coat and cane of the missing passenger were taken by one of the employés on the boat, and on reaching Williamsburg were transferred to a police officer, who subsequently took them to the Fourth street station house. Here the pockets of the coat were examined by the sergeant in charge and papers found, which fully placed the identity of the midnight suicide. His name was Henry Kable, twenty five years of age, and his residence 171 Broadway, Williamsburg. The papers referred to above were two letters, one to his wife and another to his mother, written on Saturday, and breathing an affectionate farewell, and at the same time expressing his resolution to put an end to an existence which had become unendurable. The sentiments in the letters are peculiarly pathetic, and show that even while deliberating over his suicidal purpose the thought of parting with his wife and mother was most distressing. Deceased was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and had a few years ago sustained an accident while going to a fire, which resulted in the loss of his leg. He leaves a wife and child. The body has not been recovered.

WEST POINT.

Sunlight and Shadow and the Effect Upon the Fashionables.

The Season Looking Up and the Gloom Disappearing.

Continuation of the Examinations—The Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology Branches Disposed Of—The Day of Deliverance Near at Hand.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AT REST

WEST POINT, June 8, 1872.

The rain clouds that have been hovering about the mountains hereabouts for the past few days, and occasionally breaking over the valleys in a way that has made summer resort life so far utterly unendurable, have at last disappeared, and in their stead we have a clear blue sky and a sweet, balmy air, worth travelling a hundred miles and over to get a good breath of. Up to this forenoon, indeed, it had been the general expectation that West Point was doomed to pass the month of June this year in darkness and sadness, for it seemed that the more the cadets prayed for good weather—and they do pray sometimes—the harder the rain came down, day after day, and fiercer blew the chilly winds from the mountain tops; and when the rain storms lulled the drizzles set in, and when the drizzles died out the sky shrouded itself in deeper gloom than ever, as if to threaten direr evils still. But it is all over now, and the sun has at last won the fight, and, as if to

MAKE UP FOR LOST TIME,

he has already given us since noon such a touch of his wrath at being so kept in the background that even the fever and ague patients who come up here to find a cure have thrown aside their wrappings and become actually merry, and the pretty girls of a marriageable age, who wouldn't marry if they got a chance or a fortune, you know, and who somehow find greater delight in the glitter of a brass button and the dulness of a gray coat than they do in ordinary broadcloth, are out at last in their airiest attire. But this is not all. Gloom, it is true, had been universal before, and the great corridors of Cozzens' Hotel had resounded only to the tramp, tramp of the idle waiters by day, and the still less idle watchmen at early eve, when watchmen are not supposed to be indispensable to general happiness; and all on account of the rains that persisted in falling, and the clouds that threatened to fall likewise, and which, by threatening, kept everybody in as excruciating suspense as if they had deluged the country miles around. The victory of old Sol over his enemies has changed all this, and even as I write I can hear the hubbub of many strange voices down stairs and

THE BUSTLE AND CONFUSION

incident upon new arrivals, the incessant callings for the porters, and the struggling of the mildly profane fellows on the stairways as they pant under loads of Saratogas heavily laden with Flora McFlimsey alone can tell what. To be candid and use a big modern word at the same time, there has been a transmogrification all round. The season can, therefore, be considered as having actually opened in downright earnest, and nobody or nothing is to be thanked for it but the suddenly hot weather that has hustled people out of the cities, and of course the attractions and quiet rest West Point offers to all who come and are heavily laden with the cares of metropolitan life, and who come when the mountains are not buried in angry clouds, but when the waters of the river way down at their base glisten like diamonds under the rays of the sun, and all nature proclaims "a truce to storm and tempest."

Although the execrable weather of the past week was sufficient to keep the fashionables who are already here within doors, in heavy clothes and only their own pouting to keep them company, and to prevent others from coming who would otherwise have come long ago, it has not been potent enough to even disturb the regular jog along way of the examinations prescribed in general orders fully a week ago by the Grand Mogul in shoulder straps who rules the academic roost To be sure the usual outdoor exercises have not been gone through with as frequently as they would have been had the weather been fine, for cadet uniforms are not, and they are right glad they are not, water proof, yet the exercises, exclusive of the examinations, have been quite abundant enough to satisfy the most inveterate "immortal" in the corps. It would certainly be a fine thing if the examinations could be postponed by the weather the same as a dress parade, a squadron or a battalion drill, for then indeed would

THE DEVOTEES OF "BONEDOM"

down among the "immortals" pray for the sun to shine not and heaven to shed tears plentifully, not only that the earth might be refreshed, but that days and weeks spent in idleness since January last might be retrieved by hard study, and the fate of the "less-tive cusses be pushed aside triumphantly When I wrote my last letter the graduates had been taken hold of in the engineering branch of their studies, and four or five sections had been disposed of for good or bad. Since then the examination in engineering has been completed, as well as that in mineralogy and geology. In giving the subjects on which each cadet was examined in geology, it should not be taken for granted that a "tray of specimens" is in every instance the same kind of a tray or the same kind of specimens. In fact almost each cadet who was given a tray had to deal with entirely different specimens of geological subjects than his fellows. The waiters at the hotels, you know, often have "trays of specimens," and they are not by any means always the same, and there is no reason, therefore, why the geological branch of the graduates' ratio studioism should be less susceptible of variety, particularly as in the present case it deals equally with hards and softs. The subject which seemed to be the most intelligently understood was the "law of distribution of geld," although I believe the cadets have not, during the past year, been compelled to study any history of "Black Friday" as a reliable authority. If the worthy philosopher of Chappaqua had been present I doubt not but that he would have gone into ecstacies over the way one of the cadets enthusiastically took up the subject of "Agricultural Geology." At a certain stage of the elucidation of the subject, however, Horace might have been troubled a little and been made painfully pensive over his theories of deep ploughing, so I think it is just as well, after all, that he was not on hand on the occasion.

The following are the last two sections examined in engineering and the sections of the entire class in mineralogy and geology, and the subjects each cadet was examined on:—

ENGINEERING—FIFTH SECTION.

1. Hanna—Approach and parallel, by flying sap
2. Allen, J.—Niagara suspension bridge.
3. Rogers, A. H.—Projections and true dimensions of voussoirs of grained arch.
4. Woodbury.—Vauban's first method of fortification.
5. Worden—Strains on a rectangular beam, fastened at one extremity, supported at the other by a vertical wall, and acted on by a weight at middle point.
6. Brown, G. L. R.—Three classes of field works.
7. Wygant—Direct defilement of permanent works.
8. Wetmore—Military dispositions at battle of Blenheim.
9. James—Plan and section through axis of embrasure of a field work.

SIXTH SECTION.

Reap—Plan and profile of an opening in the gorge of a work closed by a traverse.
Miller—Horizontal full centre arch.
Jones—Analysis and construction of the demi lune.
Sutherly—Same of the covered way.
Davenport—Battle of Zama.
Hall—Campaign of 1805
Landon—Military mining.
Low—Conducting the retreat of an army.

MINERALOGY—FIRST SECTION.

Birnie—Tray of specimens.
Carr—Law of distribution of gold.
Briggs—Agricultural geology.
Moore—Tray of specimens.
Parkhurst—Tray of specimens.
Wallace—Three ages of nature.
Griffith—Tray of specimens.

SECOND SECTION.

Gilman—Paleontology.
Lyon—Tray of specimens.
Baker—Crystalography.
Wood—Last three ages of nature.
Abbott—Carboniferous Age.
Pond—Tray of specimens.
Henely—Tray of specimens.

THIRD SECTION—MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Van Orsdale—Tray of specimens.
Varnum—Four ages of nature.
Ruhlen—Agricultural geology.
Norris—Tray of specimens.
Riblett—Three ages of nature.
Walker, G. B.—Tray of specimens.
Woodbury—Tray of specimens.

FOURTH SECTION.

Jamar—Paleontology.
Low—Tray of specimens.
Henely—Coal formation.
Van Orsdale—Tray of specimens.
Brown—Crystalography.
Harrington—Tray of specimens.
Wetmore—Tray of specimens.

FIFTH SECTION.

Hatfield—Classification of rocks.
Worden—Tray of specimens
Booth—Organic agencies in producing geological changes.
Henry—Tray of specimens.
Evans—Theory of origin and distribution of gold.
Watts—Tray of specimens.
West—Theory of drift.

SIXTH SECTION.

Nichols—Tray of specimens.
Allen, J—Artesian wells.
Wilkinson—Tray of specimens.
Hoyt—Temperature of the earth
Rogers, A. H—Tray of specimens.
Dougherty—Tray of specimens

SEVENTH SECTION.

Goodwin—Tray of specimens.
Patterson—Atmospheric agencies to produce geological agencies.
Allen, L. O—Tray of specimens.
Davenport—Tray of specimens.
Miller—Artesian wells
McFarland—Temperature of the globe.
Ogle—Paleontology.

EIGHTH SECTION.

Hall—Structure of stratified rocks.
Reap—Plan and profile of an opening in the gauge of a work closed by a traverse.
Jones—Tray of specimens.
Sutherly—Tray of specimens.
James—Volcanic action.
Wygant—Tray of specimens.
Landon—Physical properties of minerals.

WHAT IS TO BE.

The examination in ordnance and gunnery was begun late this afternoon, and will, it is expected, be completed by Monday noon. Every effort is being made to have the class relieved by the 15th inst. at the very least The grand ball will, therefore, take place on the 13th on the post, and the dinner of the Alumni, composed of all the graduates of the Academy who belong to the association, will be held this year in the grand saloon of Cozzens' Hotel, situated a mile below the post, the only one, by the way, in the neighborhood, this side the river at least, which has really first class accommodations.

GENERAL BELKNAP REPOSING.

The Secretary of War, General Belknap, is still here enjoying himself quietly. He intends, it is said, to remain until the examinations are at an end, and that he will be invited to deliver the address to the graduates. General Grant, I understand, will be present at the Alumni dinner.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Park yesterday was thronged with its usual Sabbath-day crowds of visitors. The burning sun indeed seemed intolerable in the city, and, fairly baked to within an inch of his life between the hot walls of the houses, the citizen eagerly hurried off to wander among the trees and statues and over the brilliantly verdant grass, and to catch refreshing glimpses of the cool lakelets that every here and there pleasantly enliven the landscape. And well indeed was he rewarded for his journey. Never was the Park more beautiful than it is now. The trees are again clad in their summer foliage, and the meadows, spangled with dandelions, are fragrant with the fresh scent of early spring. Nature everywhere looks genial, kindly, loving, and radiantly smiles peace and goodwill to all her creatures; and wearied, overworked men, such as are most of us, who here in this great city do battle for our daily bread, may profitably while away an hour or two amid these soothing influences; indeed, it may be doubted whether the sermons to be read in such haunts of sylvan loveliness do not bring about a better Sabbath frame of feeling than the dry commonplace of the pulpit

It is in the latter part of the afternoon—say from four to six—that the attendance of promenaders is most numerous. A stroll upon the Mall is then indeed a treat Perhaps at times the crowd is just a little too thick, but it is so good-natured and happy and well dressed, and saunters along at such a pleasantly idle pace, that you find it impossible to be annoyed, even though you are now and then lightly jostled by some careless wayfarer. The sweet, pure air, the bright sunshine, breaking playfully through the shadowing trees, the "heraldic melodies" of the birds, the merry laughter of children and the exquisite charm of the scenery that meets your gaze on every side—these woo you into good humor and force you to be happy and to rejoice in the bloom and freshness of the gladsome springtide.

On Sundays, however, the list of amusements at the Park is somewhat short No music, no base ball no swings—nothing to do but to promenade and feed the swans and ducks and pay a visit to the menagerie And, of course, the animals are the grand "stand by" of all youthful visitors. None of them (of the animals, of course,) not even the most intelligent of the monkeys, have apparently the faintest conception of the sacred character of the day, and they go through their favorite routine round of existence just as though there were no such things as churchbells and Sunday schools. The owls, perhaps, seem in a Sabbath frame of mind, but then they always have the same solemn air, as though they followed out the advice of certain good people who recommend us to ever bear in mind that each moment may be our last. With this exception the specimens of natural history are as delightful and amusing creatures to visit on Sunday as on a week day, and you have the charming sense of emerging into society where catechisms and sermons are ignored without personally incurring any moral guilt, and of enjoying all the delights of Sabbath breaking without the fear of having to pay high for the luxury at some future date. Human beings of tender age naturally, therefore, haunt the cages and the aviaries with a singular persistence, and they probably learn more of zoology by personal observation on Sunday than during all the rest of the week.

There are perhaps scarcely so many equipages in the Park on Sunday as usual, but there were enough yesterday to make the drives a pleasant lounging place. Now and then, indeed, you might even see something very like a mild race, but respect for public opinion seemed to compel owners of fast horseflesh, as a general thing, to keep down to a reasonable pace.

FATAL AFFRAY IN A BARROOM.

Concussion of the Brain the Cause of Death.

On Friday last William Freeman, a conductor on the Eighth Avenue Railroad, then living at 894 Eighth avenue, and Richard Smith, a driver on the same road, both being off duty at the time, became involved in a quarrel in the rumshop of Daniel Grinnon, on the southwest corner of Eighth avenue and Fiftieth street, where they had been drinking to excess. During the disturbance Freeman, as alleged, struck Smith two or three times on the head with an iron hook, inflicting severe wounds, from which the blood flowed copiously. Greatly enraged at what had been done, Smith struck Freeman a blow in the face with his fist, who in falling backwards struck his head against the edge of a box, thus instantly reducing him to insensibility Those present not believing Freeman to be much injured thought he was only sleeping off the effects of the liquor, and allowed him to lie on the floor without offering to render him any assistance. At last, finding that Freeman was breathing stertorously and did not return to consciousness, he was taken home and a physician called to attend him, but without being able to render any permanent relief. The injured man lingered till two o'clock on Saturday afternoon and expired.

Smith, the assailant, was subsequently arrested by the Twenty-second precinct police and detained to await the result of an investigation before Coroner Herrman.

Dr. John Beach yesterday made a post-mortem examination on the body and found no fracture of the skull nor compression, but death resulted from concussion of the brain.

It is not claimed, even by the friends of the deceased, that in striking deceased Mr. Smith had any intent to take his life.

Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

Mr Freeman was sixty four years of age and a native of this country.

"SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN."

Children's Day in the Methodist Churches of Newark.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the late General Conference of the Methodist Church, yesterday was set apart in the Newark churches of that denomination as "children's day," and services held peculiarly interesting to the little folks, and, it is to be hoped, instructive as well as interesting both to them and children of riper years. At St. Paul's church, in the afternoon, an immense throng of people gathered to listen to addresses by two of the newly ordained bishops—Drs. Andrews and Foster—and take part in the other exercises. With floral aid the sanctuary was transformed into a perfect Eden of exotic beauty. Lovely roses in profusion and all sorts of other choice flowers were arranged with exquisite taste. In his address Bishop Andrews urged the beneficence of the Sunday school as an adjunct of the Christian educational system. He regarded Sunday schools as of great importance in the work of educating the youth of the country, but eliminated no new ideas on the subject.

At the Universalist church there was held a Sabbath school anniversary. This church also was profusely decorated with flowers. Canary songsters were also hung around in cages, and joined with the children and the choir in singing poems of praise to Jehovah. Rev. Dr. Bruce preached.

At St. Patrick's cathedral the Corpus Christi celebration, postponed on account of the bad weather, was resumed and completed. Three hundred girls and 200 boys marched in procession through the church. After the singing of vespers Rev Father Doane addressed the children on the duty of obedience.

TUGBOAT DISASTER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9, 1872.

A tugboat capsized in Niagara River last evening. Ira Hansom, of Grand Island, was drowned, as was also a man named Smith, of Tanawanda.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ADVENT OF THE SUMMER DULNESS.

The Week's Doings in Wall Street and on 'Change.

The Cotton Speculation and the Dry Goods Trade.

GOLD AND THE GOLD CLIQUE.

The Speculators Exercised as to the Future.

SATURDAY'S BANK STATEMENT

The Closing Results in the Stock Market.

A Further Instalment of the City Loan.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, June 9, 1872.

In the downtown trade the chief feature of the week has been the excited speculation and heavy transactions in the cotton market. The "bulls" in the staple trade have had the market under their control completely, and advanced quotations to the highest in nearly three years. As a consequence of the ruling quotations of cotton manufactured cottons have been firmly held, but the dry goods trade has not been active. The dissatisfaction at the character of business this season is spreading. The expansion of trade has not been equal to expectations and to the investment of capital. Foreign goods have been rushed into port in heavy quantities, but have largely accumulated in bond, owing to the slowness of the market to absorb them. Of course something of this tardiness in their marketing is attributable to the deferment of purchases until the new tariff has gone into operation. In breadstuffs it promises to be a "corn year," and the reaction in wheat so noticeable the last fortnight is ascribed to the changing of foreign orders to the former cereal.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET

has been quiet and the tone of the market dull. Its incidents are almost summed up in the statement that gold was unsettled and stocks about steady. Indeed, the amount of business daily was such as justified the wisdom of closing the Stock Exchange at four o'clock P. M. as a rule for the hot season, into which we seem so suddenly precipitated. The money market offered no variation of importance enough to suggest any new theories as to its immediate future, and consequently exerted no perceptible influence upon the course of prices at the Board. The stock brokers got their money at 5 a 6 per cent, mostly at the lower rate, and the government dealers at 4 a 5 per cent. Prime paper was taken freely at 7 per cent discount. Foreign exchange left off on the basis of 109¾ a 109⅞ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 110¼ for sight bills.

The gold market reached, on Wednesday, the highest point of the season so far, viz., 114¾, under auspices strongly suggestive of those under which it touched last year 115¾—viz., the manipulation of a clique. The pool seemed to realize largely at the advance, as if to make a turn anent the government gold sale of two millions on Thursday, and were fortunate enough to sell just as the market was on the eve of being inherently weakened by a lighter importation of foreign goods, a weaker tone in the foreign exchanges and a coincident diminution of the exports of specie, the price by Friday going off to 114⅜, attended by heavy transactions, the clearances of Saturday (representing Friday's business) reaching a total of over $75,000,000. At the decline firmness ensued, and either the market was taken hold of by the clique again or the "shorts" were profiting by the chance to cover, for it evinced a strength which might be explained by both these reasons.

In stocks the more prominent incident was the official announcement of the intended conversion, beginning July 10 next, of New York Central scrip into stock, intelligence which operated at once to bring the two securities together and advanced both to the vicinity of 98¾. Pacific Mail was steady, in face of the injunction litigation, and Western Union firm. Northwestern went off about two per cent on the omission of a dividend, much as such a probability had been discounted. Erie, on continued heavy sales for foreign account, declined to 60⅜, closing about 62¼. As compared with Monday morning prices at the close differed by an average of hardly more than one per cent.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement proved favorable on a strict analysis of the week's movement, but the changes were not of moment, the gain in surplus reserve being only about $100,000. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	June 1.	June 8	Changes.
Loans	$284,674,800	$287,113,200	Inc. $2,438,400
Specie	21,268,600	20,346,000	Dec. 922,600
Circulation	27,522,000	27,502,500	Dec. 19,500
Deposits	226,070,900	227,301,400	Inc. 1,230,500
Legal ten.	55,780,500	55,108,100	Inc. 1,327,600

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities this week and last:—

	June 1.	June 8.	Changes.
Specie	$21,268,600	$20,346,000	Dec. $922,600
Legal tenders	53,781,500	55,108,100	Inc. 1,327,600
Total reserve	$75,054,100	$75,454,100	Inc. $404,500
Circulation	$27,522,000	$27,502,500	Dec. $19,500
Deposits	226,070,900	227,301,400	Inc. 1,230,500
Total liabilities	$253,592,900	$254,803,900	Inc. $1,211,000
Excess over 25 per ct. reserve	63,398,225	63,700,975	—
Excess over legal reserve	11,651,075	11,753,125	Inc. 102,050

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

At the close government bonds receded a trifle from the highest point of the week, but the decline was the smallest fraction, and the market left off dull and steady. The following were the closing prices:—United States currency fives, 114⅝ a 114¾; do. do., 1881, registered, 114¾ a 115; do. do., coupon, 120¾ a 120⅞; do. five twenties, registered, May and November, 114⅝ a 114⅞; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114¾ a 114⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 114⅝ a 114⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 115¼ a 115⅜; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 112⅝ a 112⅞; do. do., 1868, coupon, do., 117¼ a 117⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 117⅞ a 118; do. do., 1868, do. do., 117⅝ a 117⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 111¼ a 111¾; do. do., coupon, 112¾ a 112⅞; do. fives of 1881, registered, 113¾ a 113⅞; do. do., coupon, 113¾ a 113⅞.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	114⅝	114¼
Tuesday	114⅝	114¼
Wednesday	114¾	114¼
Thursday	114¾	114¼
Friday	114¾	114⅜
Saturday	114¾	114⅜

The quotation on Saturday at the adjournment of the Board was 114⅜ a 114¾.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

The Southern State bonds partook of the dulness pervading the Stock Exchange, and were dealt in to a small extent only. The transactions, such as they were, were confined to the Tennessees, the Carolinas and Virginias. The tone of the market was, in the main, heavy, and prices declined, but recovered toward the close. The Virginia consols went off to 54, and recovered to 55¾. The following were the closing quotations, inclusive of prices of the leading Southern Railway and Municipal bonds:—Tennessee ex-coupon, 72¼ a 72¾; do. new, 72¼ a 72¾; Virginia ex-coupon, 48 a 50; do. registered stock, old, 39 a 45; do. sixes consol bonds, 56¼ a 57; do. sixes deferred scrip, 17 a 18; Georgia sixes, 74 a 78; do. sevens, 87 a 88; North Carolina, ex coupon, 31 a 32¼; do., funding, 1880, 24 a 28; do. do., 1868, 21 a 22; do., new, 21 a 22; do., special tax, 14 a 16; Missouri sixes, 97 a 97¼; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93¾ a 94¼; Louisiana sixes, 60 a 65; do., new, 55 a 60; do. levee sixes, 65 a 70; do. do. eights, 79 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 83 a 88; do. Penitentiary sevens, 60 a 70; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 60 a 65; do. eights, 86 a 90; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 85 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 55; do., new, January and July, 33½ a 34¼; do. do., April and October, 31½ a 33; Arkansas sixes, funded, 55 a 57; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 89 a 91; do. interest eights, 85 a 87; do. second mortgage eights, 74 a 80; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 88 a 86; do. second mortgage eights, 80 a 82; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 91 a 93; do. second mortgage, 75 a 80; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 85 a 88; do. second mortgage, 60 a 62; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 45 a 50; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 68 a 73; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 38 a 40; Memphis city sixes, 55 a 57; Savannah city sevens, 54 a 87; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 76; do. issue, railroads, sixes, 72 a 76; do. sevens, 62 a 66.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Comptroller Green will receive until Tuesday afternoon next proposals for $949,000 more of city stock, authorized by law, for the purposes of the Croton water and park improvements. The stock offered will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, the principal not being redeemable for thirty years. It will not be surprising if this loan is disposed of at a large premium to some of our foreign bankers.

THE STOCK MARKET ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	98⅞	97¾
New York Central scrip	98¼	97⅝
Erie	64	61⅝
Lake Shore	96⅝	96¼
Wabash	78½	78¼
Northwestern	74⅜	73½
Northwestern preferred	94⅞	94⅜
Rock Island	111⅛	110¾
St Paul	56⅝	56½
St. Paul preferred	78⅜	78¼
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅜	47⅛
Boston, Hartford and Erie	8⅜	8⅛
Union Pacific	40⅛	39⅞
C., C. and I. C.	38⅜	38
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¼
Pacific Mail	78	76⅛

The following were the prevailing quotations as the Board adjourned at three o'clock P. M., the hour appointed for the closing of business on Saturdays of the summer season:—Western Union, 76⅞ a 76¾; Pacific Mail, 75⅞ a 76; New York Central, consolidated, 97¾ a 98; New York Central, scrip, 97¾ a 97⅞; Erie, 62¾ a 62⅞; Lake Shore, 96¼ a 96⅜; Union Pacific, 39⅝ a 39¾; Northwestern, 73⅛ a 73¾; Northwestern preferred, 94¾ a 94½; Rock Island, 110⅞ a 111; St. Paul, 56¼ a 56⅝; St. Paul preferred, 78¼ a 78½; Wabash, 76¼ a 76½; Ohio and Mississippi, 47⅜ a 47½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 8¼ a 8⅜; Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central, 38 a 38¼.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Market Quiet but Steady—Receipts at the Ports, 1,684 Bales—Flour Dull—Wheat Scarce and Higher—Corn Easier—Oats Firmer—Coffee Active and Firm—Lard Firm—Whiskey Easier.

SATURDAY, June 8—6 P. M.

COTTON—The market was quiet but steady for spot cotton at yesterday's prices for all grades excepting ordinary, which was quoted ⅛c. per lb higher. For future delivery business was inactive at former rates The sales on 'Change sum up as follows —

Export	To-Day	Last Eve'g	Total
Consumption	—	197	197
	229	230	549
Total	229	427	656

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after three o'clock—June, 100 at 25 11-16c., 100 at 25⅝c., 100 at 25¾c., short notice, 400 at 25 11-16c., 100 at 25⅝c.; July 1,000 at 26⅛c., 200 at 26 3-16c., 400 at 26 1 16c., 200 at 26c., 400 at 26 3-16c., 600 at 26¼c., 1,000 at 26 3-16c., 400 at 26¼c.; August, 1,200 at 26⅜c., 1,100 at 26⅜c., 300 at 26⅜c., 200 at 26⅜c.; September, 1,000 at 25¾c., 100 at 25 11-16c., 200 at 25 9-16c., 200 at 25⅝c., October, 100 at 21 5-16c., 400 at 21⅜c., October, 100 at 21¼c., and November, 100 at 20c., together. November, 200 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20¼c., December, 100 at 19⅝c. Total, 10,600 bales. Sales to-day up to noon—June, 900 at 25¾c., 400 at 25⅝c., short notice, 600 at 25¾c., July 200 at 26¼c., 200 at 26 3 16c., 500 26⅜c., 1,300 at 26⅜c., 700 at 26 3-16c., 500 at 26¼c., 200 at 26 5-16c., 500 at 26⅛c., 100 at 26⅛c.; August, 100 at 26⅜c., 100 at 26 9-16c., 300 at 26⅜c., 600 at 26⅜c., September, 300 at 25¾c., 600 at 25⅞c., 500 at 25¾c., 100 at 25 11-16c., 100 at 25⅝c.; December, 100 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 11 16c. Total, 8,200 bales. Grand total, 18,800 bales. The receipts at the ports sum up as follows: Galveston, 15 bales, New Orleans, 103, Mobile, 47, Savannah, 282, Charleston, 918; Wilmington, 7; Norfolk, 195, New York, 112. Total, 1,684. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows—To Liverpool, by steam, ¼d., by sail, 5-32d. a 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, ⅜c., gold, sail, ⅜c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜d., compressed ⅝c. sail To Bremen, by steam, ⅜c., gold, compressed, ⅝c. sail, ⅝c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅝c. a 1c., gold. To Mediterranean ports, by steam, ⅜c. We quote —

Ordinary	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
	21	21	21	21
Good ordinary	23¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Low middling	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Middling	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Good middling	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

[NOTE—The Cotton Exchange will adjourn on Saturday afternoons at two o'clock until September 19 During that time the official quotations on Saturdays will be made at half past twelve o'clock and the later afternoon quotations dropped]

COFFEE continued in fair demand and firm. We hear of sales of 3,246 bags Rio ex Packard, 2,444 bags do. ex Industry, 2,507 bags do ex Satalight, all on private terms. Also 4,529 bags ex Alice, resold at Baltimore, on private terms. We quote—Ordinary cargoes, 15¾c. a 16c., fair do., 17c. a 17½c., good do., 18¼c. a 18¾c., prime, 19¼c a 19c., extreme range for lots, 15¾c. a 19½c., gold, per lb, in bond, 60 a 90 days' credit, Java, government bags, 23c. a 23c. do mats, 22c. a 23c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c., Ceylon, 19c. a 20½c., Maracaibo, 19c a 21c.; Laguyara, 19½c. a 21c., Jamaica, 19c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, gold, in bond, 19½c. a 13¾c.; Porto Rico, 20c. a 21c.; Costa Rica, 19c. a 21c., Honda, 18½c. a 19½c.; Mexican, 20c. a 20½c.; Mocca, 25c. a 26c., Savanilla, 19½c. a 21c; Curacoa, 19½c. a 19½c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Receipts—Flour, 10,975 bbls.; corn, 199,025 bushels; corn meal, 1,250 bbls. and 260 bags, oats, 35,230 bushels. And for the week ending—Flour, 88,190 bbls., wheat, 18,780 bushels; corn, 1,312,933 do, corn meal, 3,700 bbls. and 1,640 bags; oats, 212,295 bushels, rye, 49,092 do. The flour market was dull, but unchanged. The sales since our last, comprising all kinds, aggregate 8,400 bbls. Corn meal was in fair demand and easy Sales 410 bbls. at $3 for Western yellow and $3 70 for fair fox. We quote —

No 2 State	$4 50 a $5 75
Superfine State	6 00 a 6 65
Extra State	7 10 a 7 50
Choice State	7 75 a 8 25
Superfine Western	6 00 a 6 65
Extra Western	7 00 a 7 50
Extra Minnesota	8 00 a 10 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	7 25 a 7 75
Round Hoop Ohio, trade brands	8 00 a 9 00
Family	9 75 a 11 00
St. Louis low extra	8 00 a 8 50
St. Louis straight extra	9 00 a 10 00
St. Louis choice double extra	10 00 a 11 00
St. Louis choice family	11 00 a 13 00
Rye flour	4 75 a 5 50
Southern No. 2	4 50 a 5 50
Southern superfine	6 00 a 6 75
Southern extra	7 75 a 11 00
Southern family	11 00 a 13 50
Corn meal, Western	3 65 a 3 75
Corn meal, Jersey	3 65 a 3 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 00 f. o. b.
Baltimore	4 00 f. o. b.
Calcric	3 65 a 3 85
Puncheons	15 50 f. o. b.

—Wheat was quiet, but scarce and higher—closing at about $1 69 a $1 72 for Chicago, $1 75 a $1 78½ for Milwaukee, $1 78 a $1 77 for No. 1, $1 90 a $2 for red winter, $2 a $2 10 for amber, with sales of about 25,000 bushels within the range. Corn was less active and lower, closing at about 63c. a 64c. for steamer. The sales were only about 50,000 bushels at 62c. for unsound, 63c. a 66c. for steamer, 68c. a 70c. for dry sail, 71c. for yellow, and 76c. for white Western. Southern white and yellow was nominal. Oats were decidedly firmer and more active. The sales foot up about 97,000 bushels at 32c. for Western, in store; 33c. a 34c. for do. afloat, 35c. a 37c. for white, and 38c. a 39c. for black Southern Illinois. Barley remained quiet. Sales 2,300 bushels two-rowed State at 61½c. Rye quiet. Sales 600 bushels State, in bags, afloat, at 86c., and 4,500 bushels State at 90c., in store.

FREIGHTS—Berth room was only in limited request, but rates generally were unchanged. There was a moderately fair inquiry for vessels for charter for the grain and petroleum trade, and about former rates were realized. The engagements were—To Liverpool by steam, 30,000 bushels grain at 3c. a 3½c., and by sail, 60 bales cotton, 5-16d. To London, by sail, 500 bbls. rosin on private terms. The charters comprise:—An American bark, 4,000 quarters grain, to Cork for orders, 5s. 4½d., or, if direct, 3d. off, and to the east coast of Ireland, 5s.; a German bark, hence to the German Baltic, 2,200 bbls. refined petroleum, 3s 3d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Cronstadt, 2,500 bbls. refined petroleum, 4s.; a British bark, from Philadelphia to a Continental port, 5,000 bbls. refined petroleum, 4s. 3d., or 4s. 6d., according to lay days.

MOLASSES—The market continued dull for both foreign and domestic, but we notice no change in the former range of prices. We quote—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	19c. a 20c.	— a —
Clayed	22c. a 23c.	32c. a 34c.
Muscovado, refining	28c. a 30c.	33c. a 35c.
Muscovado, grocery	30c. a 32c.	35c. a 38c.
Porto Rico	25c. a 40c.	30c. a 40c.
English Islands	— a —	30c. a 40c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	40c. a 50c.

NAVAL STORES—The market for spirits turpentine was active and firm. The sales were 380 bbls. at 37c., 100 bbls. at 37½c., 40 bbls. at 38c., delivered, 300 bbls. to arrive ex John, on private terms, and 300 bbls. to arrive, at 38c. Rosin was steady under a moderate demand. Sales 800 bbls. strained at $3 70, delivered; 500 bbls., from yard, $3 80, market closing at $3 55. Tar was quiet, but firmer Sales 150 bbls. Washington at $3 37½. Wilmington held at $4 50

TERMINUS—On 'Change to-day the market for refined was inactive and, in the absence of transactions, nominal, held for June at 23¼c., but the best bids were not above 23¼c. Crude in bulk was in moderate request, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. at 19¾c., but subsequently closed at 19½c. Cask oil was dull and nominal at 23½c. a 23¾c. Naphtha remained dull and entirely nominal at about 18c. in shipping order At the creek the market was quiet and about steady, quoted at $4 10 on both roads. The Philadelphia market was dull and nominal at 23c. for refined for June Later we hear of sales of 1,500 bbls suitable to vessel at 23c for last half of June, and in New York 1,000 bbls. standard white, buyers last half of June, at 23½c

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Beef, 55 packages; cut meats, 933 packages; lard, 527 bbls and tierces and 25 kegs; and for the week ending—pork, 265 bbls.; beef, 1,551 packages, cut meats, 2,868 do; lard, 3,591 bbls. and tierces and 175 kegs. The market for mess pork was quiet and steady We hear of sales of 1,000 bbls. for June at $13 40 a $13 45. In jobbing lots about 350 bbls. sold at $13 50 for mess and $15 for new sheer clear. Bacon was steady; a sale of 500 boxes in cured city long clear was reported at 7⅝c. Dressed hogs were easier; quoted at 5½c. a 5¾c for heavy to pigs. Beef remained quiet and unchanged. In lots, about 60 bbls. changed hands at $8 a $11 for mess; $10 a $12 for extra mess, $15 a $18 for prime mess, tierces, and $18 a $20 for India mess, tierces. Beef hams were quiet and steady within the range of $24 a $28. Cut meats were without important change in prices and quiet. We quote:—Smoked hams, 10c a 12c.; do. shoulders, 5c a 6½c., pickled hams, 9c. a 10c., do. shoulders, 5½c. a 5¾c., do bellies, 7c a 8c Lard—The market for Western was very firm; 9½c was freely bid, but holders asked 9 7 16c We hear of sales of 500 tierces for June at 9½c.; 1,000 tierces, part sellers and part buyers, July, at 9½c; also, last evening, 550 tierces for June at 9½c, and 800 tierces for July at 9½c., both sellers' option. City lard was quiet; sales 100 tierces choice kettle at 8½c

RICE.—The market continued very quiet for both foreign and domestic, but prices showed no change We learn of sales of 10 tierces of Carolina at 8½c a 9¼c, 75 bags Patna at 7½c a 7¾c, and 200 bags Rangoon at 6¾c, a 7⅛c

SUGAR.—The demand was very moderate for refiners, the market presenting the usual Saturday's quietness. Prices were without material change The sales foot up about 872 hhds. of refining grades at from 8½c. a 8¾c. Refined was also quiet and unchanged from former figures. We quote—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7¾c a 8⅛c, do., do., fair to good fair, 8⅜c a 8¾c, do, do, good to prime, 8c a 8⅜c; do, grocery, fair to good, 9¼c a 9½c, do, do, prime to choice, 9¾c. a 9⅞c do, centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 7¾c. a 8½c; do., molasses, hhds and boxes, 9¼c a 10¼c., do, melado, 4½c a 6¾c. Havana—Dutch standard, Nos 7 to 9, 8⅜c a 8c, do, do do, Nos 10 to 12, 9¼c a 9¾c, do., do do, Nos. 13 to 15, 10c a 10½c; do, do do, Nos. 16 to 18, 10¾c a 11½c; do, do., do., Nos. 19 to 20, 11⅜c a 12¾c, do. do, white, 11¾c a 12¾c Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime 8c. a 9⅛c; do, grocery, fair to choice, 9½c a 10c Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7¾c. a 9¾c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos 10 to 12, 9¾c a 9⅞c Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7¾c a 8⅜c

SPERMINE was dull, and, in absence of transactions, entirely nominal.

TALLOW was quiet but firm Sales 30,000 lbs at 9 9 16c

WHISKEY—Receipts 1,633 bbls, and for the week ending, 5,578 bbls The market was quiet We heard of sales of 50 bbls. at 90c., but most holders were asking 91c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8, 1872

Cotton nominal; middlings, 25½c Net receipts, 108 bales, gross 108 Exports, 3,748. Sales, 400 Stock, 41,334

CHARLESTON, June 8, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 25½c Net receipts, 918 bales Exports—Coastwise, 411. Sales, 50 Stock, 3,944.

SAVANNAH, June 8, 1872.

Cotton nominal; middlings, 24½c a 24¾c Net receipts, 282 bales Exports—Coastwise, 410 Sales, 36. Stock, 6,924.

WILMINGTON, N C, June 8, 1872.

Spirits turpentine firm at 40c. Rosin firm at $2 90 for No 2, $5 for extra pale, $4 25 for low pale. Crude turpentine steady or $2 50 for hard, $3 75 for yellow dip, $4 50 for virgin. Tar steady at $3.

LOUISVILLE, June 8, 1872.

Tobacco very strong; sales 140 hhds., lugs $7 75 a $8 50; common leaf to good cutting, $9 50 a $22 50.

CINCINNATI, June 8, 1872.

Pork dull and nominal; regular, $12 Lard—Demand light, holders firm, summer, 8½c.; winter, 8¾c.; kettle, 9¾c. Bulk meats—Demand light, holders firm, asking 4¾c. for shoulders; 6c a 6⅛c for clear rib sides, 6¾c. for clear sides, no sales. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm, shoulders, 6c, sides, 7c a 7¼c Live hogs in fair demand and firm at $3 60 a $4 20 Tobacco in fair demand and firm, sales 201 hhds., common smokers to good cutting leaf, $7 50 a $20 50 Whiskey firm at 85c.

BUFFALO, June 8, 1872

Lake imports—2,600 bbls. flour, 130,600 bushels wheat, 144,493 do corn, 876 do oats Canal shipments—539,774 do corn, 101,484 do oats. Rail shipments from elevators—1,400 bushels wheat, 20,536 do corn, 40,000 do oats. Canal freights unchanged. Flour steady, quoted—Western spring at $7 75 a $8 25, bakers, $8 a $8 25, amber, $9 50 a $10, white, $10 10 a $11. Wheat firm, holders asking $1 58 for No 2 Milwaukee, sales 10,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 57 Corn dull, offered at 54c, cargo sales, in lots, at 53c Oats steady at 45c.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1872

Flour, only a limited jobbing demand. Wheat unchanged and dull. No 2 spring, $1 50 a $1 50½, on the spot or June $1 49½ a $1 50 for July Corn in good demand; No 2 mixed, 45½c a 45¾c., July rejected, 42c. Oats steady, for cash at 41c, easier for July at 35c. a 35¼c Rye in fair demand and firm, No. 2, at 72½c. a 73½c. Barley dull and nominal. Whiskey steady at 88c. Mess pork quiet but firm Sales at $12 30 a $12 35, cash, $12 37½ for July Lard firm at 8¾c on the spot. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Cattle in good demand, choice to extra, 6¾c. a 7c. per lb. Live Hogs firm at $3 50 a $4. Lake freights—Corn, to Buffalo 8c. by sail, to Oswego 13c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 17,000 bushels wheat, 287,000 corn, 135 000 oats, 5,000 rye, 2,000 barley, 1,000 head cattle, 3,000 hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour, 8,000 bushels wheat, 156,000 corn, 22,000 oats, 1,000 rye, 3,000 head cattle, 10,000 hogs.

OSWEGO, N Y, June 8, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 50 for No 1 spring, $9 75 for amber winter, $10 25 for white winter, $10 50 for double extra Wheat quiet, No 2 Milwaukee club held at $1 65 Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 61c for Western mixed, 63c. for yellow. Corn meal, $1.50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed steady, shorts, $30; shipstuffs, $22; middlings, $23 a $24 per ton. Highwines, 89c. Canal freights—Wheat 7c., corn and rye 6½c to New York, lumber, $5 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston 50c., to New York 50c., to Albany 42c Receipts by lake—10 000 bushels wheat, 65,500 do corn, 620 000 feet of lumber Shipments by canal—3,600 bushels wheat, 1,992,000 feet of lumber.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, June 8, 1872.

Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 477,000 boxes and 27,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 69 000 boxes and 7,000 hhds, exported during the week, 53 000 boxes and 7,000 hhds, including 14,000 boxes and 6,200 hhds. to the United States. Many estates continue grinding cane Market at Havana quiet and steady Nos 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 10½ a 11 reals per arroba, Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch standard, 11¾ a 14 reals. Molasses sugar quiet at 8¾ a 9¾ reals for Nos. 8 to 10. Muscovado sugar—Fair to good refining active at 9¾ a 10¼ reals; grocery grades, 11 a 11½ reals. Molasses dull. Bacon, $15 50 a $14 per cwt. Butter, $22 a $24 per quintal for superior American Flour quiet at $15 a $16 per bbl. for American. Hams—American salted dull at $12 a $14, American smoked nominal at $21 a $21 75 per quintal. Lard weak; in kegs, $13 75 a $14. In tins, $17 25 a $18 25 per quintal. Tallow, $14 per quintal Wax—Yellow, $9 50 a $10 25 per arrobe, white, $16 50 a $17 Turpentine 12½c per lb Shooks weak, box, 8 reals; hogshead in fair demand at 18 a 20 reals. Empty hogsheads in fair demand at $3 75. Hoops dull. Freights active, to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, per box of sugar, $1 37½ a $1 50, per hhd of sugar, $3 50 a $3 75, per hhd. of molasses, $4 a $4 75, to Falmouth and orders, 47c 6d. a 55s. per ton. Exchange—On the United States, 60 days, currency, 1 a 1½ discount, short sight, 1 a 1½ premium 60 days, gold, 12½ a 13½ premium, short sight, 14 a 14½ premium, on London, 26 a 26½ premium, on Paris, 10½ premium, Spanish Bank notes, 9 discount.

CRUSHED BY A CAR.

A Defective Brake—Railroad Company Censured.

Coroner Keenan on Saturday held an inquest in the case of Henry Wertheimer, the child four years of age, whose parents live at 644 Second avenue, who was crushed beneath the wheels of car 72 of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, near Thirty-fifth street, on the afternoon of the 28th ult. On the day named Cornelius Van Winkle, driver of the car, was coming down Second avenue, and when near Thirty-fifth street the child, in attempting to cross the street in front of the horses, was knocked down and fatally injured. It appeared that the driver told an officer after the accident that he did the best he could to save the life of the child, but was unable to stop the car in time as the brake was out of order.

The medical testimony showed that deceased had a compound comminuted complicated fracture of the leg, which was the cause of death.

The case was then given to the jury, who found "that Henry Wertheimer came to his death from injuries received by being run over by car 72 of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, on the 28th day of May, 1872. And we censure said railroad company for permitting a car to be run with a defective brake."

A HOBOKEN AMAZON.

At an early hour yesterday morning the inhabitants of Jefferson street were roused from their slumbers by the howls of a dame named Mary Herzog, who resides with her hen-pecked Louis on the land of prize fights and domestic quarrels—the Hoboken "Meadows." Owing to the failure of Louis to replenish Mary's treasury as usual on Saturday night the Madam employed her few remaining coppers in procuring a small quantity of electric fluid, that she might hurl a few thunderbolts at the neglectful husband. Accordingly, at three o'clock the storm broke out, when Mary made sad havoc among the cooking utensils, which she caused to hop in rapid succession off her lover's head. While performing this duty she yelled so lustily that the neighbors became alarmed, and Officer Hamahan rushed up to prevent homicide. Scarcely had the policeman invited the virago to visit the station house when she buried an iron pot at his head. Fortunately he escaped serious injury, and with the assistance of another officer and a few citizens he conveyed the buxom captive to a cell. Recorder Bohnstedt committed her for thirty days to the county jail.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE UNDERHILL AVENUE WATER MAINS.

By a change of the grade of Underhill avenue it has become necessary to interfere with the water mains, and the cost of this interference is estimated by the chief engineer of the works at $40,000. This is the result of some of the improvements made by the Park Commissioners, and the Board of City Works hold that the Park Commissioners shall pay this sum out of their funds. The Park Commissioners are of a contrary opinion. After an interview on Saturday between Mr. Stranahan, Park Commissioner, and Mr. Fowler, of the Board of City Works, it was agreed to refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel, William C De Witt and Henry C. Murphy, to decide who shall pay the $40,000.

FRIGHTFUL HORSE CAR ACCIDENT IN NEWARK.

In Newark last night an unknown man fell or was pushed off a Springfield avenue horse car, near Baier's place, and run over. So frightfully mangled was he about the limbs and head that he died in a few minutes. The driver of the car was taken into custody, and is now locked up to await investigation of the case.

THE FIRST WARD STABBING CASE.

John Geary, who stabbed Frank Mead on Saturday night, down in the First ward, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, but as the complainant was unable to appear the prisoner was remanded to the station house.

THE CAVALRY AT CHANCELLORSVILLE

General Averill Defends Himself Against the Attack of General Hooker.

Veterans Fighting Their Battles O'er Again.

An Inside View of the Disaster at Chancellorsville.

The remarks of General Hooker, published recently in the HERALD, relative to the conduct of the battle of Chancellorsville, have somewhat excited the officers who figured with any prominence in that momentous event. The old battle bids fair to be fought over again, with little less earnestness than on the memorable day when Stonewall Jackson fell. As some of the remarks of General Hooker reflected severely on General Stoneman and General Averill and the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, a reporter of the HERALD called upon General Averill, at the New York Hotel, and found him in company with General Mackintosh one of his old brigade commanders. General Averill was disposed to be communicative, although he said he did not wish to revive the memories of the war in any shape. If we wanted monuments of it the graves of our dead would suffice; but, as he and his cavalry had been impugned by General Hooker's remarks, he thought it a duty to explain his own view of the battle of Chancellorsville. "As for General Hooker," said he, "people don't generally know that he has lost everything but his inordinate vanity. The sorest spot in poor old Joe's life is the terrible *fiasco* at Chancellorsville He denies that it was a failure; but it was so; and to Hooker alone is due the fault. He failed to embrace the opportunity to make it a success."

REPORTER—In regard to General Howard's statement, General—

AVERILL—Yes, Howard says his subordinates were disaffected, and Hooker refuses to accept that as any exoneration, but at the same time assumes to exonerate himself through Howard's culpability. If Howard was responsible for his subordinates so was Hooker. But I doubt the whole story. If he knew Howard was culpable how came he to swear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War that the defeat was altogether due to General Sedgwick's failure and the negligence of the cavalry?

REPORTER—Did he swear that?

AVERILL—Yes, although he had said to Sedgwick, on the occasion of his meeting him after the battle, that "he (Sedgwick) had done all that mortal man could do." I tell you the source of Hooker's facts is getting very flighty and uncertain.

REPORTER—To whom do you attribute the cause of the disaster?

AVERILL—Well, leaving out the Eleventh corps—that was Howard's corps, holding the right, you know,—Hooker ought to have beaten Lee. He went across the Rappahannock with over one hundred thousand men, and Lee had n't more than half that number, and in four or five days he came back beaten, with 20,000 killed and wounded. There were just two causes for this disaster—Lee's capacity and Hooker's incapacity.

REPORTER—This is pretty strong, General.

AVERILL—Yes, and if Hooker could realize the truth of it, and say no more about it, so much the better for him. But he keeps trying to resurrect himself, and the fact is he's as dead as Halleck, only he isn't buried.

REPORTER—Well, in regard to the part the cavalry took in this affair?

AVERILL—Hooker's was a merciless abuse of his cavalry. He obliged us before the battle to maintain twenty-five miles of picket line at an average distance of eight miles from the army; when these lines ought to have been held by infantry, with the usual cavalry patrols and videttes. Consequently a third of his cavalry was disabled when the time for action came. Out of three divisions two were organized for aggressive operations, under Buford and myself, while the other, made up of broken down and disabled men and horses, was left in camp under General Pleasanton. I started out with my division, under orders to cross the Rappahannock and "engage the enemy's cavalry and drive it, if possible, to Rapidan station." That's the way the order read. Buford was to pass to the rear of Lee's army and cut off his communications.

REPORTER—These are the columns Hooker speaks of.

AVERILL—Yes. Stoneman, whom he decries, was with Buford, and Buford, whom he wishes he had, was the very Buford that he did have.

REPORTER—Did you succeed in your work?

AVERILL—Both columns carried out their instructions to the very letter, and they were the only portions of the Army of the Potomac that did succeed in the part laid down for them in the plan of the battle—

THE TREATY.

More Stumbling Blocks to the Arbitration.

Eight Months' Postponement Proposed.

TEXT OF GRANVILLE'S NOTE.

Sketch of the Supplemental's Supplemental.

America Declines to Ask a Procrastination.

If the Delay is Not Granted England Cancels the Treaty.

More Negotiations Proposed to Make Matters Clearer.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1872.

As stated in these despatches last night, another misunderstanding has arisen between the British Ministry and the State Department on the subject of the proposed amendments to the treaty. It was generally supposed by those not conversant with the true condition of affairs that the indirect claims question had been satisfactorily disposed of by Schenck's written declaration, but it appears that

A PRINCIPLE IS INVOLVED

as to the prospective action of the clauses of the supplemental article which might result from a different construction of these clauses by either government at a future period. This, Gladstone stated in the House of Lords, on the night of the 3d instant, was the sole object in continuing the negotiations. The note of Earl Granville addressed to this government on the 1st instant and printed in the HERALD was to the effect that the British government understood that the United States desired to make the article on this point more explicit, and that by exchange of notes the two governments could arrive at the definition and limitation which each desired to place upon

THE LIABILITY OF A NEUTRAL,

so as to prevent a disagreement in the future. Since then Mr. Schenck has several times been instructed to notify Earl Granville that, under no circumstances, could the Senate article be amended, and to insist upon any such course would defeat the article. Neither could explanatory notes requiring the Senate's approval be entertained. Nevertheless, the British government has insisted that, upon information received from Sir Edward Thornton and by him derived from conversations with Secretary Fish, Her Majesty's government was invited to continue negotiations, for the purposes explained by Gladstone.

THIS MR. FISH EMPHATICALLY DENIED

to Mr. Schenck, admitting, however, that he had indicated to Mr. Thornton that he thought the British amendment defective, and that he pointed out in what particular disagreements might arise in future. But he positively asserts that neither our government nor himself desired any change. The admission of Mr. Fish, communicated to Earl Granville by Mr. Thornton, explains

THE CAUSE OF THE NEW DIFFICULTY,

and the determination of the Gladstone Ministry not to proceed until the most satisfactory understanding is arrived at on their part. The assertions of Minister Thornton on one side and the denials of Secretary Fish on the other have been the subject of telegraphic correspondence during the past week. The prospect of Congress adjourning to-morrow has been kept steadily in view by both parties, and the final telegram of our government sent yesterday directed Mr. Schenck, in the most positive manner, to inform Earl Granville that it was useless to discuss amendments, and that the United States had neither any suggestions to offer nor entertain. General Schenck was fully aware of the situation, and had given up all hope of accomplishing anything to save the treaty. He promptly fulfilled the instructions of Mr. Fish, acquainting Earl Granville of the tenor of the despatch sent by our government, and awaited the answer of the British government. This was received by him yesterday evening, and Minister Thornton and Secretary Fish were immediately notified by cable.

THE NOTE OF EARL GRANVILLE

is as follows:—

SIR—It appears to Her Majesty's government, from a review of the correspondence between the two governments, that an agreement on the supplemental article might probably be arrived at if sufficient time were given for discussion. If, therefore, the treaty is to be maintained, an adjournment of the meeting of the arbitrators from the 15th instant has become absolutely necessary. With this view, I have the honor to propose that on the meeting of the arbitrators on that day a joint application shall be made for an adjournment for eight months. If the government of the United States concur in making an application for adjournment it is the intention of Her Majesty's government to deliver to the arbitrators on the 15th inst. the summary of their argument under the fifth article of the Treaty of Washington, accompanied by a declaration, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy for the information of your government. GRANVILLE.

SKETCH OF DRAFT NOTE.

In presenting the summary of the argument the undersigned agent of Her Britannic Majesty has the honor to deliver herewith, to Count Sclopis, President of the Board of Arbitrators, the printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence on which the government of Her Britannic Majesty relies, as required by the fifth article of the Treaty of Washington. The undersigned is instructed by the government which he represents to state that this printed argument is only delivered to the tribunal conditionally on the adjournment requested in the note which he had the honor to address to the tribunal this day, jointly with the agent of the United States, being carried into effect, and subject to the notice which I have the honor hereby to give, that it is the intention of Her Majesty's government to cancel the appointment of the British Arbitrator, and

TO WITHDRAW FROM THE ARBITRATION

at the close of the term fixed for the adjournment, unless the difference which has arisen between the two governments as to the claims for indirect losses referred to in the note which the undersigned had the honor to address to Count Sclopis on the 15th of April, shall have been removed.

In the previous note of Earl Granville he stated that the crown lawyers had advised the Ministry that extending the time for arbitration could be done by both governments uniting in a joint application to the Tribunal of Arbitration without the formality of a treaty, and reserve the arguments for the future meeting. This argument our government refused to adopt, believing that the treaty required that the arguments should be presented on the 15th inst., and that the time could only be extended by a treaty to that effect. It will thus be seen that, without abandoning their position, the British government

PROPOSE TO SUBMIT THEIR ARGUMENT,

provided we unite in the request for an adjournment for eight months.

To the proposition of the British government for the postponement of arbitration our government refuses to unite. If the British government desires to make such an application as is set forth in the sketch of draft, it must be done by its agent alone. It is within the power of the Board of Arbitration after the arguments are presented to postpone the arbitration, to allow the respective governments to elucidate any point or points upon which there may be doubt in the mind of the arbitrators. The protest contained in the British proposition, it is believed, may be sufficient to justify the extension of time asked for, and if the Board should so decide it is understood that our government would have no right to object, but we positively

DECLINE TO BE A PARTY TO ANY INTERFERENCE

with the terms of the treaty without a new treaty stipulation. It is understood here that the object in postponing eight months is to bring the next meeting shortly after the opening of the next session of Parliament, and without immediately assuming

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BREAKING THE TREATY.

The State Department has prepared the full correspondence to be sent to Congress to-morrow. This is the situation of affairs at a late hour to-night.

THE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The English Member About to Leave for the Seat of Conference.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 8, 1872.

Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British member of the Board of Arbitration, announced at Court yesterday that he was about to leave for Geneva to be present at the meeting of the Tribunal on the 15th instant.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Footlight Flashes.

The Georgia Minstrels open at Lina Edwin's to-night.

Sam Sharpley's Minstrels have a change of bill to-night.

Signor Blitz has been added to the list of Tony Pastor's stars.

The summer season at the Olympic opens next week with "Schneider." Fox takes a farewell benefit on Tuesday.

Theodore Thomas and his magnificent orchestra continue to delight the crowds that flock nightly to Central Park Garden.

"The Swamp Angels" will be produced at the Bowery to-night, with the Lowery brothers in their most fiendish character.

"Il Trovatore," in English form, will be the attraction at Bryant's Opera House to-night. The principal artists of the Seguin Troupe will appear.

Miss Ella Burns, the young actress who until a short time since was one of the stars of the Brooklyn Theatre, will appear at Wallack's this summer.

Josh Hart says that although the stage of the Comique in the play of "Chicago" resembles one solid mass of fire and smoke there is no fire used. So much the better.

The young prima donna Miss Pauline Canissa recently sang at the Arion Hall some of Abt's songs, at a concert in which the composer took part. Her success was very great, and she was warmly congratulated by Abt.

The veteran actor, D. C. Anderson, will have a matinee benefit on Wednesday next at Booth's, on the occasion of his retirement from the stage. Mr. Edwin Booth will play in "Don Cesar de Bazan" and Mr. Adams in "Enoch Arden."

This is the last week of the season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and on Saturday night "Article 47" will be presented for the seventy-seventh time. Success has perched upon Daly's banners for seasons past at this charming *bijou* theatre; but during the term now drawing to a close this success has amounted to a positive triumph. A comedy running to crowded houses for 200 consecutive nights, such as was the case with "Divorce," is something unheard of in the annals of the drama. Long runs have become the distinguishing characteristic of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and next season we may, likely, have a play presented which will hold the boards for the entire season.

Mrs. James A. Oates is reaping a rich harvest of laurels and greenbacks at the Union Square Theatre. Mr. Palmer has lately become the business manager of this establishment. The proprietor, Mr. Sheridan Shook, has made arrangements for the fall season that promise to place the theatre in the front rank of metropolitan establishments. The following artists have been engaged for the company next season:—Agnes Ethel, Plessy Mordaunt, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Jennie Lee, Miss Phillis Glover, Miss May Griswold, Miss Fanny Hayward, Miss Kitty Blanchard, Miss Laurens, Miss Holland, Miss Fowler, Miss Close, Miss Thorpe, D. H. Harkins, stage manager; Mark Smith, McKee Rankin, George Parkes, W. B. Laurens, Henry Montgomery, J. W. Wylder, Claude Burroughs.

MURDER IN WEST STREET.

A Man's Skull Fractured During a Fight—One Man Stabbed.

At half-past eleven o'clock last night a quarrel commenced in front of 258 West street between Richard Aherns, John and Martin Connors, John Clancy and William Morrissy, during which Morrissy struck John Connors in the face with his fist. The latter retaliated by drawing a large knife from his pocket and stabbing Morrissy in the face, after which the Connors and their crowd ran away, but were pursued by Morrissy and Ahern. Some one of the Conners party hurled a large paving stone at their pursuers, which struck Morrissy on the head, fracturing his skull. He was removed to the Fifth precinct station house on a stretcher, and from thence to Park Hospital in a dying condition. He was attended by Dr. Amibelle, who pronounced his wounds of a fatal character, and is of the opinion he will not survive until this morning. John Conners and Ahun were arrested by an officer of the Fifth precinct, and will be held to await the result of the injuries. The former of the fighters made their escape, and are still at large.

A BRUTAL WIFE.

Thomas Mahony, aged fifty years, residing at No. 321 East Thirty-second street, last night quarrelled with his wife at their residence, and received a dangerous stab in the neck with a broken piece of crockery. The wounded man was removed to the Twenty-first precinct station house, where he was attended by Dr. Purdy, and sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Mrs. Mahoney was arrested and will be held to await the result of the injuries.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A HOTEL.

On Saturday morning a gentlemanly appearing man called at the Cooper Union Hotel and desired a room, which was furnished him. About one o'clock he called at the bar of the hotel and drink a glass of brandy and soda and retired to his room. Yesterday morning the chambermaid attempted to open the door of his room, but could not, which fact she communicated to her employer. The latter upon forcing open the door found the lodger in bed dead. From letters found in his possession he is supposed to be a school teacher named W. J. Malone, of 117 East Fourteenth street. Coroner Hermann will investigate the case to-day.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Mrs. Kate Curtis, aged nineteen, of 88 James street, was kicked in the abdomen by her husband last night and seriously injured. She was removed to Park Hospital and attended by Dr. Amibile. Curtis made his escape.

MURDER FOR MURDER.

ST. LOUIS, June 9, 1872.

Last Thursday, John Koesbach and Charles Haberman, charged with killing Adam Weirshing, were released on bail at Belleville, Ill. Koesbach went to his home in Offalon, seven miles from Belleville, where he kept a saloon. On Friday night a stranger entered the saloon, called for liquor, drank it and started for the door, followed by Koesbach's son. As soon as he reached the street the stranger drew a pistol and fired two shots at Koesbach, killing him instantly. The murderer then mounted his horse and rode away, being joined by other mounted men from different parts of the town.

WASHINGTON.

Difficulties in the Way of Congressional Final Adjournment.

The Threat of an Extra Session.

The Government and the Eight-Hour Law.

COMMISERATING COLFAX.

Why He Reconsidered His Retirement Resolution.

The Liberal Republicans of Congress Organizing.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1872.

The Work Still Before Congress—The Amendments to the Sundry Civil Bill.

Congress has passed during the present session 460 bills. Three of the General Appropriation bills have not yet become laws. Two of them are enrolled and await the President's signature—namely, making appropriations for fortifications and for rivers and harbors. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is in conference. The committee on the disagreeing votes, immediately after their disappointment last night, held a brief meeting in the room of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and resumed their business to-day at the same place. Toward evening they had acted on eighty-eight of the eighty-nine amendments, and thus far everything in the committee was harmonious. They then returned to the seventh amendment, supplementary to the Election law, which had been reserved for distinctive consideration. The question was then presented of making this the subject of a separate report—in short, any recommendation, so that the Senate might, if they thought proper, recede from it, and thus save the bill, while concurring in a unanimous report embodying all the other amendments. Or, if the Senate should not recede from the said amendments, the House might have an opportunity of voting on it as an independent measure. Members were earnest in the expression of their views. But the minority—General Stevenson, of the Senate, and Niblack, of the House—The only two democrats were unable to accomplish their purpose of obtaining a separate report, as Messrs. Edmunds and Cole, of the Senate, and Messrs. Garfield and Palmer, of the House, inclined to embodying the Election Laws amendment in the report with the other amendments. Messrs. Stevenson and Niblack withdrew from the committee, leaving the other members to frame a report in accordance with the wishes of the majority, which they have done with several modifications of the original proposition. The report will be presented to the Senate as soon as they shall meet to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, and having been agreed to will be sent to the House. Some of the democrats to-night say they will endeavor to prevent its adoption in that body by filibustering, as they were assured on Saturday that they would lose none of their rights by consenting that the disagreeing amendments to the bill should go to a committee of conference. Other democrats, however, are inclined to let the report be adopted, saying that if the bill should fail and an extra session called the majority would not only pass a bill containing the objectionable Election law features, but other measures to them equally distasteful. Should the democrats continue dilatory motions until noon, in order to defeat the Sundry Civil Expenses bill, an extra session will be called, and it is even said by some of them that they understand a message convoking the two houses has already been prepared by the President. There is much comment and speculation everywhere concerning the events of to-morrow.

The President Busy.

President Grant was at the Capitol for some time last night, engaged in consultation with Senators and signing the bills passed during the day. He will also visit the Capitol to-morrow, in company with the Cabinet officers, on public business.

Condoling with Colfax—He Tells the Story of the Retirement Letter—Will Support Grant and Wilson.

A number of Indiana delegates to the National Republican Convention, with the Indiana republican Congressmen, called at the Vice President's room at the Capitol yesterday, and Judge Denny, of Evansville, addressed Mr. Colfax in their behalf as follows:—

MR. VICE PRESIDENT—Those of the Indiana delegates now in this city on their way home, with others of your personal and political friends, are unwilling to leave without making this call and expressing their high appreciation of the invaluable service rendered by you to the republican party and to the country; and while we, as Indianians, regret your defeat at the late republican convention, where we earnestly labored for your nomination as candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, we, at the same time, feel proud of your patriotic conduct in joining with us in a hearty and cordial endorsement of the ticket then nominated; and we heartily approve the sentiments contained in your telegram to Colonel Foster, namely:—That principles are everything, and men are nothing, and that you cordially endorse the nomination and promise it your earnest support. We feel well assured that we have a strong ticket; a ticket which bears the name of men whose respective private and public characters are so pure and high that the country must approve them at the ballot box in November. Before closing this interview we cannot refrain from expressing also our high appreciation of the honorable manner in which you saw fit to conduct yourself during the earnest canvass made by the Indiana delegation at the Convention to assure your renomination, while we cannot resist the impression that if you had consented to make personal efforts in your own behalf, such as all candidates are permitted to make, without loss of character or manhood, success might have crowned our efforts. We are, at the same time, constrained to admit that the dignified course which you chose to adopt deserves greater honor than could be conferred by any office within the gift of the American people. We beg leave to reassure you of our gratitude for the patriotic services you have rendered the country, and of our personal esteem and confidence.

Mr. Colfax replied that he was proud to be the recipient of such warm and earnest friendship as that exhibited by the delegations from Indiana and other States, and so kindly expressed in Judge Denny's cordial remarks. He bowed to the decision of the Convention without a murmur or regret, and should prove hereafter as faithful to the republican creed in private life as when he had been a standard bearer of the cause. He rejoiced that after eighteen years of public life, with all his acts, like the open pages of a book, before the people, the worst that was said of him at Philadelphia was that he had written a letter stating his willingness and desire to retire from official position and had afterwards consented to accept a renomination if the party deemed it best. This charge he could not deny, but he had never written or said anything broader than is found in the expressions of that much quoted letter. So much has been said about it that, now the Convention is over, he felt he had a right to tell his home friends what his lips had been sealed on heretofore, namely, that it was not written nor intended for publication. He had expected to submit the desire he felt, and which was expressed in it, to leading republicans from his own State and elsewhere when Congress reassembled, for their advice. But, he said, he must add, in justice to the valued friend to whom he wrote, that the letter was not marked confidential, and being from a public man, on a public question, that friend had the unquestionable right to infer that it was not private, and therefore he justified him fully in printing it. When he decided last November, at the appeal of many active republicans from Indiana and other sections of the Union, that his renomination or his retiring was a question which the party should decide rather than himself, he felt it would be improper to electioneer with any one on the subject, and he did not. On the contrary, he told every delegate he saw that his name ought not to be presented if another could insure greater unity and certainty of victory to the cause he loved far better than political honors. The republican organization, the records of whose great deeds for liberty, humanity, justice and nationality, during the past decade, are unapproached by any political party in any age, has other advancing steps of progress and reform to take before disbandment or furlough from duty. While going himself, therefore, to the retired list without the slightest unkind feeling towards any one who desired a change in the Vice Presidency, and wishing them especially a decisive victory in October in our closely contested State, he should join with them in November in cordially supporting Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Congressional Liberal Republicans.

The liberal republicans of the Senate and House of Representatives assembled at the Greeley and Brown headquarters on Saturday evening. After some consultation upon matters of the political campaign Hon. R. E. Fenton was chosen chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee. Correspondence relating to the canvass, political documents, organization of clubs, &c., may be addressed to Mr. Fenton, at Washington, D. C.

John D. Defrees will continue his connection with the Campaign Committee, as heretofore announced.

Presidential Recognition.

The President has recognized George Harriss as Vice Consul of the Argentine Republic at Wilmington, N. C.

Secretary Robeson's Movements.

Secretary Robeson left for New York this morning.

A Tour for the Japanese Embassy.

The government, in extension of the entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, has arranged for a trip occupying about two weeks. They leave Washington to-night, accompanied by General Frederick Myers, for New York, where they will remain for a short time; thence proceed to West Point; then to Niagara Falls, on their return stopping at Saratoga for a few days. They will visit Boston to attend the musical jubilee, and will also visit the Springfield Armory, Yale College and other places before returning to Washington. By the end of their journey the treaty between the United States and Japan will have been completed, when the Embassy will end their official relations with the government and be at liberty to accept the hospitalities extended to them by New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities.

Providing Against Stopping the Northwestern Surveys.

Among the bills passed by the Senate and House is one exempting the War Department from the operations of the act of May 7, requiring all moneys received for the sale of government property to be turned into the Treasury in gross. The expenses of sales of military stores may be deducted, but the most important provision is that it will allow the sale of commissary and quartermaster supplies to surveying and exploring expeditions without decreasing the appropriation of the army. Had this bill not passed it would have been impossible for the surveying expeditions now on foot to go on with their preparations.

Paying for the Extra Two Hours on the New York Post Office—The Dix Island Quarrymen.

The supervising architect has been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to make out the accounts of all who have been employed on the New York Post Office, and who have worked ten hours per day and received only the pay proper of a day's work of eight hours. The balance will be paid as soon as the statement is made. The Secretary has also increased the wages of the stone cutters employed at Dix Island in cutting granite for the new State Department $1 per week, to meet the increased price of board.

Senatorial Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session last night confirmed the following nominations:—

William H. Cheeseborough, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the United States Legation at London; Gilderoy Wells, of Kentucky, to be Consul at Copenhagen; Isaac Wells, Marshal for the Eastern district of Montana; Abram G. Hoyt, of New Mexico, for Register of the Land Office at Santa Fé; Edward F. Douglass, to be Postmaster at Houghton, Mich.; Ellis Spear, of Maine, to be Examiner-in-Chief in the Patent Office; William N. Granger, of Nevada, for Register of the Land Office in that State; Z. B. Hargrave to be Postmaster at Rome, Ga.; George S. Scott to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Arkansas; James S. Pollock, to be Postmaster at Little Rock, Ark.

Naval Confirmations—Medical Inspector Marius Duvall to be a medical director; Surgeon John M. Browne to be medical inspector, vice Duvall, nominated for promotion; Passed Assistant Surgeon Brush to be surgeon, vice Browne, nominated for promotion; Charles Augustus Siegfried, assistant surgeon; Wesley W. Bassett, master in the navy.

The Senate has disposed of all the nominations on the calendar, with several exceptions.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

Southerly winds veering to westerly, cloudy weather and areas of rain prevail over the New England and Middle States on Monday, followed by clearing weather on Monday night; partially cloudy but clearing weather and westerly winds from the Eastern, Gulf and South Atlantic coasts to Lake Erie and upper lakes; falling barometer and winds backing to southerly over the Northwest.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	75	69	3 P. M.	81	92
6 A. M.	72	69	6 P. M.	77	85
9 A. M.	74	73	9 P. M.	71	73
12 M.	77	80	12 P. M.	68	75

Average temperature yesterday........ 77¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........ 74¾

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 4 28 | Moon sets....eve 11 14

Sun sets....... 7 30 | High water...eve 11 37

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Assyria	June 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Washing'n	June 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Atlantic	June 15	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
St. Laurent	June 15	Havre	58 Broadway.
Weser	June 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Brooklyn	June 15	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
New York	June 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Minnesota	June 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Olympia	June 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Bristol	June 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Oceanic	June 22	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Anglia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Elbein	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Republic	June 29	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Washington	June 29	Havre	58 Broadway.
Deutschland	June 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Jamieson, Liverpool May 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse and 1,198 passengers to John G. Dale. Had moderate weather.

Steamship Europa (Br), Campbell, Glasgow via Moville, May 26, with mdse and 429 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had strong W and SW winds throughout, with dense fog from lat 38 W. June 9, off Nantucket, passed steamship Sidonian and a National steamer, hence bound east.

Steamship Gen Sedgwick, Evans, New Orleans May 29 and Havana June 4, with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co. June 1, lat 23 28, lon 83 15, spoke ship Riverside, from New Orleans for Havre; 6th, lat 31, lon 79 36, bark S W Holbrook, from Sagua for Baltimore; 9th, 47 miles south of Barnegat, saw steamers Ariadne, St Louis and E B Souder, hence bound south.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New Orleans June 2, with mdse and passengers to H B Cromwell & Co. June 6, lat 30 30, lon 79 38, spoke bark S W Holbrook, from Cardenas for Baltimore.

Steamship Western Metropolis, Quick, New Orleans June 1, with mdse and passengers, to F Baker.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers to to G B Merrick.

Steamship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J Lorillard.

Ship Ethiopian (Br), Faulkner, Shanghai, March 1, with mdse to Hewlet & Torrence; passed Anjier, March 19, 18 days out; Cape of Good Hope, April 23, 53 days out; SE trades very light, with fine weather; crossed the Equator May 16, in lon 27½ W, 76 days from Pilot, 57 from Anjier and 25 from the Cape; had light SE trades; arrived off Sandy Hook June 8; from the Equator to lat 34 N, lon 64 W, had very gentle trade winds, with fine weather; June 4 had a heavy gale from SW to NW, since strong NW winds and squally weather, with much rain; been 99 days from pilot to pilot, 79 from Anjier, 46 from Cape of Good Hope and 22 days from the equator; distance sailed 15,779 miles, being an average of 159 miles per day; April 16, lat 31 S, lon 39 E, exchanged signals with ship Jeypore (Br), from Calcutta for New York, 53 days out; May 1, lat 24 S, lon 4½ E, spoke bark Amberwitch (Br), from Singapore for London, 65 days out; April 20, lat 33½ S, lon 29½ E, bark Movitenvan, Rossen (Dutch), from Bali for Amsterdam, 58 days out; May 16, lat 1 S, lon 26 W, ship Euroclydon, (Br), bound south; 22d, lat 10½ N, lon 38½ W, bark Chiole, (Br), from Valparaiso for Liverpool, 89 days out. June 2, lat 32½ N, lon 62 W, schr Ernest, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, 42 days out.

Ship Island Home, from Liverpool, which arrived on the 8th inst, reports light variable winds to the Banks; from thence 15 days, with light westerly winds and fog; May 31, lat 41 46, lon 62 51, spoke bark Kate Williams, from Boston for Flores; June 1, lat 41 56, lon 63 52, ship Annapolis, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Bark Gens Nilson (Nor), Anderson, Liverpool Feb 25 and Falmouth May 5, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Had moderate weather; been 14 days west of the Banks.

Bark Ernn (NG), Schutte, Liverpool 49 days, with salt to Funch, Edge & Co. Took the middle passage and had fine weather; been 9 days west of the Banks; May 21, lat 34, lon 49 W, spoke ship Woodbine (Br), from St Marys, Ga, for Buenos Ayres; the Captain being in a dying condition and short of medicine, supplied her.

Bark Rebecca, (Aus) Cotvodich, New Castle, March 6, via Fayal, May 4, with mdse to Slocovial & Co.

Bark Arcadia (Nor), Larsen, Cardiff, 53 days, with railway iron to order, vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Had fine weather; been 15 days west of the Banks.

Bark Caro (of Bucksport), Blanchard, Montevideo 53 days, with hides and wool to Maitland, Phelps & Co; vessel to R P Buck & Co. Crossed the Equator May 14, in lon 42 W; had moderate weather; April 18, lat 37 25 S, lon 47 53 W, spoke bark Zanga, from Liverpool for Valparaiso, 57 days out.

Bark Ocean Express (Br), Crowell, Cienfuegos, 16 days, with sugar, to Jova & Co, vessel to Moss & Ward; had fine weather.

Bark Imogene (Br), Down, Cow Bay, CB, 10 days, with coal to the Manhattan Gas Co; vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Had fine weather. Left barks Eagle and Acadia, for New York, ready.

Brig Chloris (Russ), Melander, London, 54 days, with mdse, to S L Merchant & Co. Took the southern passage and had fine weather. May 18, lat 21 28, lon 50 19, spoke brig Belle of Devon (Br), from Greenock for Havana. April 26, during a hurricane from SSE to NNW, Marcus Heikelsen, seamen, fell from the jibboom overboard and was drowned; same time split several sails.

Brig Alico (Br), Peterson, Belize, Hon, 17 days, with logwood, &c, to J Leaycraft & Co—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather; been 2 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Princess Beatrice (Br), Simmons, Point-a-Pitre, Guad, 14 days, with sugar and 2 passengers, to H A Vatable & Son. Been 5 days north of Hatteras with variable weather; June 8, saw brig Negretta, from —— for Philadelphia.

Brig W Gordon (Br), Irving, Havana, 10 days, with sugar to S L Merchant & Co. No date, lat 35 55, lon 73 23, passed schr True Blue (of Nassau, NP), abandoned; foremast and jibboom gone, partly loaded with fruit, no water in her and appeared to have been stripped of sails and rigging; did not board her.

Brig Louise Price (Br), Wilson, Sagua 12 days, with sugar to Fowler & Jova; vessel to E Murray, Jr. Had fine weather up to June 6, off Hatteras; then had a heavy northerly gale, lasting 34 hours, in which the vessel was hove down, with the top of the house in the water for 8 hours; since moderate weather.

Brig Moses Rogers, Woodhull, Cardenas, 7 days, with sugar to Isaac Hall. Had moderate westerly winds.

Brig Anna Lindsley (Br), Dunn, Cardenas 12 days, with molasses, to B H Howell, Son & Co; vessel to P J Nevins & Son. Been 6 days N of Hatteras, with strong NW winds.

Brig William Mallory, Jr (of Mystic), Burrows, Corpus Christi 21 days, with wool and hides to James Hand; vessel to C H Mallory & Co. Had moderate weather up to Hatteras; from thence 5 days, with strong NW winds.

Schr Lizzie Ives, Saxton, St Croix 12 days, with molasses and rum to J A Hill; vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fine weather to Hatteras, from thence 5 days, with W and NW winds.

Schr O F Young (of Portland), Richardson, Caibarien 10 days, with sugar, to order; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather; been 4 days N of Hatteras.

Schr Bob (Br), Alberg, Eleuthera 10 days, with pines to J Eneas. Had some heavy weather; June 8, off Barnegat, was run into by an unknown steamer, carrying away jibboom and headgear.

Schr D Britton, Carroll, Corpus Christi, 21 days, with hides, to Russell, Benedict & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr Early Bird, Eldridge, Mosquito Inlet, Fla, 6 days, with live oak to Swift Bros; vessel to Goodspeed & White. Had fine weather; been 3 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Agile, Roberts, Newbern, NC, 4 days, with shingles to master.

Schr Cora, Rush, Pantigo Sound, NC, 9 days, with shingles to master.

Schr Monterey, Jeffrey, Virginia.

Schr Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.

Schr L A Rose, Rose, Virginia.

Schr Alice Pierce, Hodson, Virginia.

Schr E J Merrill, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr G P Taylor, Steelman, Virginia.

Brig S H Jones, arrived 8th, is consigned to L F Brigham; had moderate weather all the passage.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr S J Gilmore, Rich, Syria, Me, for Eddyville, with lumber to order.

Schr Alleghania, Phillips, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Flight, Smith, Fall River for New York.

Schr E H Williams, Russell, Middletown for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Golden Rule, Wilson, Providence for New York.

Schr Isis, Willard, New Bedford for Philadelphia.

Schr Thos Jefferson, Peck, Stamford for New York.

Schr Mary Martin, Brown, Norwalk for New York.

Schr Circle, Phinney, Providence for New York.

Schr Express, Wall, Providence for New York.

Schr David Nelson, Ferris, Stamford for New York.

Schr George W Downing, Mott, Stamford for New York.

Schr Cyclone, Baker, Newport for New York.

Schr John Comstock, Eaton, Nantucket for New York, with fish to Comstock & Co.

Schr Minquas, Heaney, Portland for Hoboken.

Schr Eva, Sherman, Norwich for New York.

Schr Wm Young, New Bedford for New York.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, New York for Salem.

Steamship Sherman, Halsey, New York for Boston.

Schr Oliver Schofield, Dissoway, Philadelphia for New Bedford.

Schr Franklin D Nelson, Wilcox, New York for New London.

Schr E B Smith, Doane, New York for Mystic.

Schr Hester, Davis, Amboy for Port Chester.

Schr Helen M Boxter, Langdon, New Brunswick for Hartford.

Schr Helen, Jameson, New York for Providence.

Schr J H Tripp, Nickerson, Hoboken for Fall River.

Schr John Orser, Billings, Hoboken for Bridgeport.

Schr Glenwood, Nickerson, Hoboken for Fall River.

Schr Elm City, Kidd, New York for Providence.

Schr Maria Louisa, Everett, Jersey City for Niantic.

Schr Whitewing, Hall, New York for Boston.

Schr E F Meaney, Lewis, South Amboy for Middletown.

Schr Hyne, Glover, Port Johnson for Newburyport.

Schr Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport for Hartford.

Schr Uncle Joe, Lawson, New York for Portland.

Schr Nassett, Jones, New York for Lynn.

Schr Phoebe Elizabeth, Mapes, Poughkeepsie for Providence.

Schr Charles A Grainer, Harrey, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr G Miller, Miller, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Jonathan Cone, Bourke, Weehawken for Salem.

Schr Emily A Staples, Staples, Port Johnson for Manchester.

Schr Katie J Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr Frank Walters, Brewster, Charleston for New Haven.

Schr J Anderson, Johnson, Elizabethport for Norwalk.

Schr Gem, Thomas, New York for Dix Island.

Schr Reading RR No 36, Murray, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Mary Emma, Jones, Weehawken for New Haven.

Schr Alice Oaks, Pillsbury, New York for Boston.

Schr H V Duryea, Carpenter, New York for Glen Cove.

Schr J N Seymour, Gurney, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr James Tilden, Geary, Hoboken for Salem.

Schr Helen P King, Fish, Weehawken for Boston.

Schr Mary Ann, Miller, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr B F Chandler, Pitts, New York for Windsor, NS.

Schr Edwin S Tyler, Smith, Hoboken for Hartford.

Wind at sunset S.

Marine Disasters.

SCHR LOUISE CROCKETT, Flanders, from Cheverie for New York, put into Salem 7th inst, having lost jibboom and split sails in the gale of 5th inst.

BATAVIA, April 18—A telegram from Tjilatjan, from the Capt Korting, of the bark Francis (NG), for America (sugar), states that the vessel has carried away masts and bulwarks in a hurricane, and will be towed to this port. The cargo is believed to be sound.

Miscellaneous.

BARK GLOBE was sold at auction at New Bedford, 8th inst, to Henry F Thomas for $3,775; one-eighth of bark Joseph Maxwell, now at sea, at the rate of $22,000.

BARK VINEYARD, of Edgartown, has been sold to I H Bartlett & Sons, of New Bedford, and will be withdrawn from the whaling business.

SCHR R L TAY, Brown, which arrived at Greenpoint, LI, on Wednesday last from James River, Va, has on board the frame of the new schooner about to be built at O B Bishop's yard, foot of Central avenue, making 208 cubic tons of remarkably handsome timber, which will make a superior frame. When off the Capes, about 15 miles east of Chincoteague, the night being dark and wind blowing fresh, Elden Freeman, of Cushing, Me, a seaman, aged 17 years, accidentally fell overboard from the deck and was drowned; the vessel was hove to and a boat got out, but in the gale then blowing it was impossible to reach the poor fellow.

LAUNCHED—At Bucksport, Me, June 6, by W H Genn & Co, schr Waldemar, 300 tons, new measurement, to be commanded by Capt E H Parker.

A sloop of some 25 tons, owned by S S Rhame, of East Rockaway, was launched at J M Bayles & Son's yard, at Port Jefferson, on the 29th ult.

Notice to Mariners.

PORT OF ANCONA—ADRIATIC—ITALY.

From the 1st of June, 1872, the color of the lights placed at the mouth of the port of Ancona will be changed, in order to mark the entrance more distinctly. In the place of the green light at the end of the North Mole a red light will be substituted. In place of the white light at the end of the South Mole a green light will be substituted. At the place on the battery of the North Mole where, when the sea runs too high for the beacon at the end of the Mole to be used, a light is placed, a white light will be substituted for the red light hitherto used.

Whalemen.

Cleared at New Bedford June 8, schr Eliza Adams Hamblin, for Pacific Ocean.

Spoken.

Schr Frances Emma (Br), from Carthagena for Philadelphia (and was supplied with provisions), June 1, lat 23 30, lon 74 08.

Foreign Ports.

BOMBAY, May 4—Arrived, bark Limerick Lass, Heaton, Liverpool.

BREMEN, Hon, May 23—In port bark Fallas, from New York, disg.

CARDENAS, May 31—Arrived, bark Olivia, Davis, New Orleans; Hesperus (Br), Whitlock, Boston; schrs M M Knowles, Small, Philadelphia; John Bird, Sleeper, Cardenas; Ralph Carleton, Patten, Boston.

Sailed 31st, bark M C Comery, Sierra Morena; brigs Raven, Nash, New York; Laura B, north of Hatteras; Addie Hale, Sheppard, do; L F Munson, Munson, do; schr Arthur Burton, Frobock, do.

HAVANA, June 1—Arrived, schr Abbie, Cleaves, Portland; 2d, barks Santiry (Br), Casey, Casey, Norfolk; 3d, 3d, Rialto (Br), Sandford, New York.

Sailed 2d, barks John H Pearson, Taylor, Cardenas; Maria Antonio (Sp), Alvarez, New York; schr Island Belle, Rajal, Pascagoula; 3d, brig Susie J Short, Hammond, Baltimore.

MATANZAS, June 1—Arrived, brig Jeremiah, Ford, New York; schr Robert Wing, Chadbourne, Boston.

PLYMOUTH, June 8—Arrived, steamship Silesia (NG), Trautmann, New York (and proceeded for Hamburg).

QUEENSTOWN, June 8, 10 PM—Arrived, steamships Wisconsin, Freeman, New York for Liverpool and sailed; 9th, 10 AM, City of Antwerp, Eynon, do for do (and proceeded).

QUEBEC, June 7—Arrived, ship Waterloo (Br), Lowther, New York.

Cleared 7th, steamship Sarmatian (Br), Wylie, Liverpool.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, June 7—Arrived, schrs J L Manson, Groton; C F Heyer, Boston.

APPONAUG, June 8—Arrived, schr Jennie Roseline, Tooker, Georgetown, DC.

BOSTON, June 7—Arrived, brig Juno (NG), Suerken, Rio Grande; schrs C W Holt, Hart, Savannah; Anna Lyons, Kelsey, Philadelphia; George Nevinger, Smith, do. Returned, schr Gettysburg, Corson, Philadelphia, with loss of sails.

Cleared—Steamer Wm Crane, Howes, Baltimore; barks Helen Campbell (Br), Brooks, London; Ida (Br), Roulston, St John, NB; brigs Ida C (Br), Williams, St Domingo; Gipsey (Dan), Munroe, St Thomas; E E Holbrook (Br), Mellen, Port au Prince; schr Charles H Moller, Brown, Philadelphia.

Sailed from the Roads, steamer Achilles and a fleet of schrs; ships Europa and Lawrence Brown; barks Horatio Sprague, Talavera, Wega and Ida; brigs O S Packard, George Gilchrist and Simoda; also a bark, two brigs, and a fleet of schrs all outward bound, remained at anchor in the Roads at sunset.

8th, A. M.—Arrived, steamship Tarifa (Br), Brown, Liverpool via Queenstown; Glaucus, Walden, New York; ships Ceylon, Woods, Manila; Importer, Avery, Calcutta; schr Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, Azua. Below, bark Isabel; brig J W Spencer; schr Chas E Morrison, from New Orleans.

Cleared—Steamship Wm Kennedy, Foster, Philadelphia; ship Borneo, Walker, East Indies; schrs Altoha, Fitzgerald, Fernandina, Fla, Geo Fales, Hall, Georgetown, DC; Herald, Crane, Norfolk; J C Nash, Crowley, New York.

Sailed—With rain and fog, steamship William Crane, Baltimore.

9th—Arrived, barks Morning Light, Rosario; Uranus, Sincapore; Isabel, Sagua; Fleetwing, Baltimore; brigs Chilion, Arroyo; N Mitchell, St Domingo City; Mary, Cienfuegos; A J Ross, Cape Haytien; D B Doane, Bucksville.

BANGOR, June 6—Arrived, schr Laura H Jones, Cousins, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Schrs Joseph Oakes, Oakes, Santa Cruz; A F Howe, Ellis, New York; L E Cowperthwaite, Gardner, Washington.

7th—Arrived, schr Centprion, Blodgett, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Brig Harp, Snow, New York; schrs Vicksburg, Higgins, Washington; Telegraph, Parks, New York.

BRIDGEPORT, June 7—Arrived, schr Isaac Sherwood, Gaines, Haverstraw.

CAPE MAY, June 8—A M—Ships Jupiter, from Liverpool; Mary Durkee, from Ardrossan; barks Edward, from Liverpool; Kate Sancton, from Glasgow; George Bell, from Greenock; brig John Welsh, from Cienfuegos; and several other barks and brigs, unknown, passed in last evening.

DARIEN, Ga, June 1—Arrived, bark Ethan Allen, Devereux, Boston; schr Jesse Hart, do.

Cleared—Bark Ann Wilson, Lewis, Falmouth, E.

DIGHTON, June 5—Sailed, schr H B Macauley, Cain, Philadelphia.

EDGARTOWN, June 6—Arrived, schr G W Woodruff, Haskell, Philadelphia, for Rockport, Mass.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 9—Arrived, brig Condory, from Antigua for orders.

Passed in—Steamship Koln (NG), Franke, from Bremen; from Baltimore; barks Niobe, from —— for do; Augustine, from Bremen for do; Tilda (Nor), Fredrichsen, from Cardiff for City Point; W J Orde, from the West Indies; brig George Latimer, from St Johns, PR; schr D F Keeling, from do—last three for Baltimore.

Passed out—Brig J Troop, for Halifax.

FALL RIVER, June 5—Sailed, brig Barbara (Br), Begg, Baltimore; schr Fountain, Sullivan, New York.

GARDINER, May 31—Arrived, Mary Jane, Merrill, Port Johnson; Gov Cony, Arnold, New York.

Sailed 29th ult, schr James W Flannagan, Shaw, Alexandria; 1st, brig Lizzie H Kimball, Lunt, Savannah; 3d, schr Jennie F Willey, Willey, do.

GLOUCESTER, June 7—Arrived, schrs Printer, Clark, Ellsworth for New York; Julia, Perry, Addison for do (split foresail in the gale of Wednesday); Lake, Rogers, Rockland for do; Kenduskeag, Wyatt, South Amboy for Bangor; Casco Lodge, Pierce, Elizabethport for Portland; Franklin, Chadwick, New York for Thomaston.

GREENPORT, L I, June 4—Arrived, smack Ocean Queen, Mohat, New York (and sailed 7th for coast of Maine); 5th, schrs R L Tay, Brown, Claremont, Va; 6th, Wm Bement, Wiggins, Providence for Philadelphia; Eastern Star, King, New York; 7th, smack O Wells, Vail, do.

MOBILE, June 4—Cleared, schr Jos W Wilson, Somers, New York.

KALMA (Columbia River), May 29—In port, bark Corsa, Phinney, from New York, chartered for Modendo, Peru.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4—Cleared, steamer Columbia, Smith, Santa Martha.

NORFOLK, June 7—Arrived, schr Clara Smith, Kerr, Rockport.

NEW BEDFORD, June 7—Arrived, schrs Thomas B Smith, Bowman, New York; Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Haverstraw.

Sailed—Schrs A B Hayes, Barlow; Thomas H Seymour, Hurd; D L Sturgis, Chase, and H Wellington, New York, Laura Robinson, Robinson, do.

8th—Sailed, schrs Artist, Clements; Essex, Handy, and Henry Gibbs, Chase, New York.

NEWPORT, June 6, PM—Arrived, schrs Sarah A Hammond, Crowell, Philadelphia for Providence; Venilla, Allen, New York for Boston; H Prescott, Merriman, Alexandria for Saco; Mary Elizabeth, Borden, and Delphi, Allen, Fall River for New York.

Sailed—Schrs Tunis Bodine, Silvie, Hoboken for Providence; Ed Wooten, Young, New York; Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton for New York; C M Newins, Ruland, Providence for do.

NEW HAVEN, June 8—Arrived, schrs Staten Islander, Hammond, Port Johnston; Silas Wright, Smith, do; J H Earle, Forsyth, Rondout; Old Zack, Beebe, Port Johnston; J D Buckalew, Robbins, New Brunswick; sloop Emperor, Smith, Hoboken.

NORWICH, June 7—Arrived, schr H G Lawson, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Jane Maria, New York; Eva, do.

8th—Arrived, sloop Proof Glass, Port Johnson.

Sailed—Brig George (Br), New London; schr Iona, New York.

NEW LONDON, June 7—Arrived, schrs Joseph Marsh, Elizabethport for Providence; J S Ferry, do for Pawtucket; Ella F Crowell, Philadelphia for Boston; Cornelius, Providence for New York.

Sailed—Schrs Harriet & Sarah, New York; Eva, do.

PORT BLAKELY, May 31—Arrived, barks Oak Hill, Gove, San Francisco; June 1, Indian Empire (Br), Baird, do.

PORT GAMBLE (Oregon), May 29—Arrived, ship Ocean Express, Horton, Molendo; barks H A Litchfield, Spaulding, Callao; 28th, Oregon, Henry, San Francisco.

PORT DISCOVERY (Oregon), May 30—Sailed, bark Scotland, Gidden, San Francisco.

PENSACOLA, June 4—Cleared, schrs Eliza A Anderson, Clark, and Sandy Hook, Crawford, Indianola.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7—Arrived, ship Gold Hunter, Freeman, Havre; bark Northumbrian (Br), Page, Newcastle, E; brig Maurice, Bartlett, Cardenas; schrs S H Sharp, Willett, Lynn; C P Stickney, Mathis, New Bedford.

Cleared—Bark Queen of Scots (Br), Smith, Rotterdam; brigs Solocito (Ital), Romano, Bristol, Eng; Alice Starrett, Hooper, Portsmouth; schrs C C Bearse, Hodgdon, Bath; Kate and Luella, Peary, Cambridge; Caroline Young, Young, Charlestown.

8th, AM—Arrived, steamship Volunteer, Bloodgood, New York; steamers Beverly, Pierce, New York; Black Diamond, Meredith, do; Monitor, Jones, do; Fannie, Fenton, do; schrs J S Shindler, Lee, Marblehead; James S Watson, Houck, Lanesville; Ida L Bearse, Boston; E L Adams, Robbins, Boston; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Salem; Restless, Murphy, do; Caroline, Tice, Millville; James S Hewitt, Foster, Boston; O S Adams, Carver, do; C E Gibson, Thatcher, do; M E Graham, Morris, do; M V Cook, Falkenberg, Roxbury; E G Irwin, Johnson, do.

Cleared—Steamships Norman, Nickerson, Boston; Hunter, Harding, Providence; Wilmington, Brown, do; barks Fannie, Carver, Boston; Onni (Nor), Jensen, Marseilles; schrs Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Salem; M E Graham, Morris, Fall River; James S Hewitt, Foster, Boston; Clara, Norbury, Danversport; R RR No 48, Bartlett, Mystic Bridge, Conn; Sarah Wood, Hickman, Boston; D Talbot, Amesbury, do; T G Smith, Bacon, do; S L Crocker, Darill, Somerset; Ariel, Smith, do; Flavella, Paine, Rockport; Adda Doane, Nickerson, Nantucket; J B Allen, Case, do; B Gartside, Stanford, Boston; W Collyer, Taylor, Providence; W F Garrison, Blackman, Boston.

Lewes, Del, June 8—Arrived, schrs Mabel F Staples, from Sagua for orders; Walton, from Cardenas for do.

Sailed—Brig Angelia, New York.

PAWTUCKET, June 7—Sailed, schrs Florida, Thompson; Iowa, Perry, and Deborah Jones, Dunham, New York; Bella Peck, Avery, do.

PORTLAND, June 6—Arrived, schr Bagaduce, Deverenx, Baltimore for Pembroke.

5th—Arrived, schr E G Willard, Wallace, Philadelphia.

7th—Arrived, schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, New York for Bath.

Cleared, brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, Cardenas; schrs John Farnum, Chase, Baltimore; Sarah A Boice, Yates, Washington, DC; Chas Sawyer, McFarland, Elizabethport.

PROVINCETOWN, June 7—In port, brig John Balch, Hodgdon, Calais for Philadelphia, with loss of boat and maintopsail; schrs Charlotte Fish, from Boston for Alexandria; Helen, from Calais for New York.

PLYMOUTH, June 4—Arrived, Memento, Nickerson, Elizabethport.

PORTSMOUTH, NH, June 4—Arrived, schr Mary J Adams, Gilchrist, Philadelphia.

Arrived in Lower Harbor 5th, schrs Ida & Annie, Cook, Thomaston for New York; Ocean Wave, Tory, Rockland for do; Hannah, Staples, Bangor for do; Emerald, Tory, Rockland for do.

PROVIDENCE, June 7—Arrived, schrs George W Whitford, Eddy, Ponce, PR; Gem, Doane, Alexandria; Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Philadelphia; Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, do; Sarah A Hammond, Crowell, do; Joseph P Cake, Smith, do; B Bradley, McMonagle, Philadelphia for Pawtucket; Vapor, Johnson, Trenton; Mary A Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport; Tunis Bodine, Silvie, Hoboken; R J Mercer, Waterman, Hoboken; Amos Briggs, Knapp, Haverstraw.

Sailed—Schrs J H Bartlett, Harris, Philadelphia; Emily C Dennison, Allen, Albany; Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Rondout; Ira Bliss, Norton, New York; Thomas Morris, Cousins, do; Carrie E Spofford, Haskell, do; Pearl, Gookin, do.

RICHMOND, June 7—Arrived, schrs Mary & Eliza, Crowell, and Fawn, Baker, Richmond, Me; Searsville, Chase, Wood's Hole.

ROCKLAND, June 5—Arrived, schr G M Partridge, Bunker, Baltimore.

Sailed—Schr Nautilus, Crockett, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1—Cleared, barks Nicholas Crosby, Molendo, Peru; Osmyn, Sorman, Port Townsend.

Sailed—Steamship Japan, Freeman, Yokohama and Hong Kong; ships Eliza McNeil, Mills, Liverpool; Isaac Jeans, Bowling, Seabeck; bark Free Trade, Boddington.

SAVANNAH, June 5—Arrived, bark Geo H Jenkins (Br), Corning, Salem; brig Frontier, Bunker, Portland, Me; schrs S P Hall, Chipman, New York; Mary, Gilchrist, Rockland.

5th—Sailed, steamship San Jacinto, Hazard, New York; schr Welcome, R Beebe, Lozier, do.

9th—Arrived, steamship Huntsville, Crowell, New York.

Sailed—Bark Eleanore (Br), Lemieux, Darien, to load for Bristol, E.

SALEM, June 6—Arrived, schrs Warrenton, Thompson, Elizabethport; C Matthews, Hunt, Hoboken for Newburyport; Orion, Osborn, Rondout.

7th—Arrived, schr Louise Crocket, Flanders, Cheverie for New York.

STONINGTON, June 6—Arrived, schrs Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Haverstraw for New Bedford (and sld).

Sailed—Schrs Thomas Hull, Connecticut, and E W Babcock, for New York.

Also sailed, schrs Henry Howard, Huntington for Fall River; Thos B Smith, Bowman, New York for New Bedford; Thos Ellis, Kelley, and Josephine, Nickerson, do for Dennis.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 7—Arrived, schrs Sarah C Smith, Archer and Reeves, Georgetown, DC, for Boston; Planter, Glen Cove for do; James M Vance, Philadelphia for do; Fannie Hammer, Nantucket for Philadelphia.

Sailed—All the vessels before reported, excepting the above arrivals.

8th—Arrived, brig Ida L Roy, Philadelphia for Bangor; schrs Abbie, Philadelphia for Boston; Thomas Ellis, New York for Dennis; Onward, Bangor for New York; Silverheels, Vinal Haven for New York.

Sailed—Schr Silverheels.

WILMINGTON, NC, June 5—Arrived, bark Ariadne (Br), Howell, Baltimore; brig John Pierce, Murray, Cardenas, via Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State.
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HUMAN HAIR SALE.—4 OUNCE, 32 INCH SWITCHES first quality Hair, not dyed, only $12. The only hair importer who retails at wholesale prices. CHARLES V. PECKHAM, 807 Broadway, near Amity st. Cut this out.

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HORRIBLE CHILD MURDER.

A Woman Beats Her Little Stepdaughter to Death.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, June 6.]

Last Friday the people of Villisca, Iowa, were shocked by the report that a child had been murdered about six miles north of the town by its infuriated and jealous stepmother. Subsequent investigation proved the correctness of the report, and shows that a most infamous crime has been committed, the details of which are most sickening and horrifying.

An eye witness to some of the tragic circumstances says:—A man named Ellis Griffith, who lives upon a rented farm some five or six miles north of Villisca, has had a little girl, some five years old—a daughter by a first wife—living with him, he having been divorced and remarried some time ago. This child has been for some time the innocent object of the wrath and vengeance of its parents, and on Wednesday last the wife of Griffith and stepmother to the little girl, upon some pretended cause, set upon the child with a switch, and having beaten her for some time seemed not to be satisfied with that mode of punishment, produced a blacksnake whip with a heavy stock and beat the object of her wrath most unmercifully until tired out, and then, seemingly overpowered with rage, with the fiendishness of a wild beast she struck her now prostrate victim several severe and what proved to be fatal blows upon the back of the head, crushing the skull at each blow. Not satisfied with her work she then sprang upon the child with her feet as it lay prone upon the ground before her and stamped it with the heels of her shoes, breaking the bones of the shoulders and making ugly looking contusions on its breast. A young girl, Nancy Sagers by name, was living in the family at that time, and when the infuriated woman was beating the child with the whip she attempted to interpose in its behalf, but the wife quickly silenced her by taking a pistol from her pocket and threatening in the wickedest manner possible that if she raised a hand to interfere or attempted to leave the premises she would shoot her. Being a timid girl she subsided.

When the woman had completed her work of death she coolly threw its senseless form to the door, its head striking the jam, and told the girl to wash the blood from its body and redress it, and then she could call one of the neighbors. Mrs. William Stewart, who lives not far distant, was accordingly called. The child lived about an hour, remaining insensible all the time. The girl, Miss Sagers, was in the meantime threatened with death at the hands of this most inhuman savage, in case she divulged the cause of the child's death, and put into her mouth another story as to the origin of the child's injuries.

The woman seems to have exhibited the same spirit of relentless fiendishness until the child was actually dead, for while it was dying she gave vent to her feelings by kicking it as it lay upon a pallet on the floor of the house.

As soon as the neighbors came in they suspected the cause of the condition of the child. A physician was sent for, and after the child's death a coroner's inquest was held, which developed the facts that have been related above, and the woman was arrested for murder.

From the actions of the husband and father when he returned home from the field where he had been at work it is inferred that he was in sympathy with his wife in putting to death the child, and he has been arrested for complicity in the murder.

The woman is rough and coarse in her conversation, swears like a trooper, and seems incapable of human sympathy.

The former wife of Griffith is said to have procured a divorce from him for adultery, and was awarded the right to the possession of the child and compelled him to support it. Still he retained it and since married this woman. Lately the former wife gave them notice that she wanted the little girl, but would expect him to furnish means for its support, as she herself was poor and unable to care for it. This seemed to fill the mind of the new wife with a determination to prevent, and she has succeeded, in the manner we have indicated. The family not long since removed to that vicinity from Colorado. The woman has been in the habit of carrying a loaded revolver about her person and is a practised hand in using it. The man has the appearance of being an inoffensive creature.

INSTRUCTION.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 375 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street—Special lessons in Business Writing, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c., will be given day and evening all summer, to prepare pupils practically for business. Special attention paid to ladies. Gentlemen can secure private rooms. Two private desks for boys vacant.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages, separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators; no vacation.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A LADY (EPISCOPALIAN) OF experience in seminaries and her own schools would rent an established school at a moderate sum in immediate vicinity of New York. Address box 290 Post office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &c.—Large and elegant stock at our new warerooms, Union square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of Slate work, plain and ornamental.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

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S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, in large varieties, cheapest in city. Designs on application.

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ANY PERSON HAVING OLD, LAID-AWAY STOCK of any kind, out of fashion, and therefore unsalable, will hear of a purchaser by addressing CASH, box 132 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway. None need address but those stating the kind of article and the price of it, which must be positively very low.

FURNITURE.

AT PRIVATE SALE FOR LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL cost—Property of family leaving city; magnificent Pompadour suit in brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do. $101; Marie Antoinette Parlor Suit in satin, cost $350, for $125; beautiful Turkish Suit, two colored reps, silk tassels, cost $600, for $250; walnut reps Suits, $75 and $50; Carpets 75c. per yard up; Pianoforte, Stool and Cover, cost $785, for $275; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Alaska Vases, Chamber Suits in walnut, rosewood and painted; Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Table, &c., at a great sacrifice. 252 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture for sale, property family leaving city—Superb Drawing Room Suits, covered with satin brocatel, cost $600, for $200; one do., $150; do. $45; rosewood Pianoforte, cost $800, for $275; Mirrors, Velvet, Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Ornaments, Silverware, Glassware, Cutlery, Linen, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Mattresses, Bedding, Furniture servants' apartments, at half cost. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell their elegant Household Furniture, Carpets, magnificent 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, Mirrors, Parlor suits covered in rich satin, covering cost $500, for $250; one for $150; rep Suits $40; Bedroom Suits, $25, upwards; whole complete furniture in lots to suit cash purchasers; no reasonable offer refused. Call at private residence 120 West 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN SECOND HAND FURNITURE of every description constantly on hand at JAMES GRAHAM'S, 110 Third avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Furniture bought and exchanged.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding, at the lowest cash prices or weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S Warehouse, 209 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 124 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Parlor Suits, $75; rep Suits, $40; Bedroom Suits, $45, and 300 lots cheap for cash.

CARPETS,

Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE; FINE FURNITURE, cheap; inlaid black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, &c.; also a lot of Landseer's and Herring's Proof Steel Engravings, elegantly framed; Oil Paintings, by Van Severdonk, Kuilsooven and others, as well as fine Chromos, at less than half their cost. Call at 247 Lexington avenue (late Hickory street), near Marcy avenue, Brooklyn.

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FURNITURE AND CARPETS ON EASY TERMS—AT B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 Chatham street; an immense stock of every description Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, in great variety; Carpets, Oilcloths, Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c. Weekly and monthly payments taken; bargains for cash.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

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A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 city Houses and Building Lots for sale and to let, containing city map, &c., gratis. Also Lots on Park, Madison, Fifth and Eighth avenues, the Boulevard and Central Park, at lowest rates. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIVE STORY TENEMENT House in East Seventeenth street; only a small purchase sum required. Also good First or Second Mortgages on City Property taken in payment. Inquire of T. KOHBERTZ & SON, 54 Wall street.

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Murray street,

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Five stories and good basement.

In perfect order. Immediate possession.
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8TH AVENUE AND GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS FOR sale.—Also, Grand Boulevard Lots at lowest rates, at Sixty-second, Seventy-first, Eighty-second, Ninety-ninth and 145th streets. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

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FOR SALE—$9,000, $9,000, $9,000.—BARGAINS IN Real Estate. Now is the time to buy. The eight-hour strike will cause property to advance 25 per cent over present prices. A better investment than savings banks, which pays only 5 and 6 per cent interest. $5,000 $5,500, $6,000, $6,500 will purchase two and three story brick Houses, containing every modern improvement; splendid location, 10 rooms each, in Nineteenth ward, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg; convenient for parties doing business in New York; terms half cash. $9,000, $9,000, $9,000.
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FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS AND AT A LOW FIGURE, a Country Seat, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, six miles from Fulton ferry. 1¾ acre of land; plenty of fruit; large house and outbuildings; the best of water; healthy location. Apply to or address OWNER, 199 Washington street, New York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—VERY LOW, THREE STORY brick House, 34 Union street, near Court; modern improvements; complete order; possession immediately. Apply to S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway, or STEPHENSON, 255 Court street, Brooklyn.

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A HOUSE TO LET—AT FORDHAM; FURNISHED OR unfurnished; beautifully located; 11 rooms, large stable; house modern and in complete order; to small family only; rent moderate. Inquire of T. J. DUNKIN, Jr., 554 Third avenue.

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ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

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A SPLENDID FARM, 70 ACRES, RICH SOIL, ADjoining depot and pleasant village, church, schools, stores, &c., large Mansion House, 12 rooms, outbuildings, good last year's crops in building, fine stock, with all the farming utensils and tools, all extra crops in and on farm; house partly furnished; very fine location; one hour ten minutes from New York by New Jersey Railroad; can be bought at a bargain; large portion of purchase money can be left on the farm; must be seen to be appreciated.
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A CHOICE HOMESTEAD FARM OF 60 OR 80 acres, between Plainfield and Metuchen, N. J.; good buildings, fruits, &c.; very cheap. Also, Country Seats, Houses, &c., at both places.
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A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—PLEASANTLY located, near depot; well shaded and all modern improvements, in Plainfield, N. J. Address M., 379 Pearl street.

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DOCK PROPERTY IN NEWARK, N. J., ON PASSAIC River, suitable for manufactory, sawmill, lumber, brick or coal yard; for sale or lease. Apply to GEORGE W. HOJER, 97 Duane street, New York.

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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT RESIDENCES on Staten Island, with all the modern improvements; 8 acres beautifully laid out; desirably located; 1½ miles from landing; owner going to Europe; $25,000, terms to accommodate; cost over $70,000; furnished if desired.
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FOR SALE—DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, 14 ROOMS, carriage house, &c., three-quarter acre, fine lawn, well shaded, fronting the bay; good bathing; five minutes' walk from ferry, Staten Island; $13,000.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT PEEKSKILL, THE residence of the late John B Mills. Inquire on the premises, or of THOMAS NELSON, 55 Liberty street.

HAVING TAKEN THE TIVOLI HOTEL I WISH TO sell a nice new Place of six acres; good new house and barn, 20,000 strawberries, 400 cherry, currants and an assortment of all other fruits; good rooms at the hotel for boarders.
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HUNTLY STATION, SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY, FIFTY-seven minutes from Hoboken.—Fifty acres Land for sale low, on easy terms, by owner, A. ROBERTSON, 39 Vesey street.

NEWBURG, ON THE HUDSON.—SPLENDID CITY residence for sale; best location; fine river view; house has modern improvements; new brick stable; choice fruits and flowers; terms easy. Address G. W. LEONARD, Newburg, N. Y.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—324 ACRES, INCLUDING stock, crops, &c.; 1½ miles of Northeast Station, Cecil county, Md., midway between Philadelphia and Baltimore; large brick mansion, tenant house and extensive outbuildings; all good as new; 11,000 peach trees; situation high and perfectly healthy. Also a good 150 acre Farm, adjoining the above; immediate possession; no exchange.
B. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

ST. ETIENNE PARK, LONG ISLAND.—Lots and Villa Plots for sale in the new French settlement known as St. Etienne Park, delightfully situated on the Bay; $50 to $100 per lot and upwards (monthly instalments). The new railroad from Jersey City will bring St. Etienne Park within 2 minutes of the foot of Liberty street, New York, when those lots will bring as many thousands as they are now worth hundreds. For pamphlet, maps and particulars apply to H. J. BEGLEY, 29 Nassau street.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING TEN rooms, No. 1 Ganger row, Mill street, Poughkeepsie; rent $70 per month or $800 a year. Inquire of or address JENNETTE JEWETT, No. 5 Montgomery street, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT NEWPORT, FURnished House, with 15 rooms and bathroom; terms moderate. Apply to JACOB J. STOKER, No. 9 Summer street, Boston.

TO LET—LARGE SUMMER HOTEL, BRANCHVILLE, Sussex county, N. J.; daily access; good fishing, &c.; possession. Address OWNERS, box 20, Goshen, New York.

TO LET—IN NEW JERSEY, 30 MINUTES FROM THE foot of Chambers street, a beautiful Country Place on the Passaic River; house completely furnished; abundance of old shade trees; fine views; bathing, fishing, &c.; rent $1,200.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 10 Pine street.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, with all the modern improvements; views of Long Island Sound that cannot be excelled; neighborhood first class; five minutes from the depot of the New York and New Haven Railroad; can be rented to a desirable tenant for $75 per month. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, Darien, Conn.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

VILLAS FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY situated at Throgg's Neck; have water fronts on Eastchester Bay; views are extremely fine; plenty of shade trees; perfectly healthy; access to city pleasant and easy; the new Portchester and New York Railroad will run adjacent. Also to rent, furnished, P. Lorillard's Mansion, at Throgg's Neck, with ground attached, including island and dock; terms and prices reasonable. Apply at 16 Chambers street.

$35 PER MONTH, VERY LOW RENT, UNFURnished—To let, in Elizabeth, via New Jersey Central Railroad, or by boat from foot of Cedar street, a nice House, containing seven rooms; also plenty of garden; will let to a careful party, unfurnished; permanently preferred. Apply on premises, Second street, between Broadway and Livingston, or address W. HENRY, Herald office. Ten minutes' walk from Elizabethport depot, or three minutes from steamboat; less than one hour from City Hall.

$250 FOR SUMMER RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS, desirably located, on the Shrewsbury River, near Red Bank, and a pleasant drive from Long Branch; to let for the season. Inquire of WM. A. LEWIS, 134 Hudson street, Jersey City, N. J.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE A FINE FRUIT AND vegetable Farm, 51 acres; stock, farming utensils, &c.; 30 miles in Jersey; good buildings; terms easy.
T. H. BORLAND, 12 Chambers street.

ATALANTAS AND LONDONERS.

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GREAT INTERNATIONAL

BOAT RACE.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A FINE PLACE OF 8¾ acres in Westchester county, 50 minutes from Grand Central Depot, house with all the modern improvements, and 5 minutes' walk from depot, will exchange for a House in the city, between Thirtieth and Fourtieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues, and pay $10,000 in cash in arranging differences in value. Address WESTCHESTER, Herald office, giving location, price and full particulars of property offered.

A BARGAIN.—2,000 ACRES WISCONSIN LAND FOR cash, or will exchange for property near by; title perfect; cannot be excelled. Address HALL, box 4,714 Post office.

AT T M S RIVER, N. J.—AN ELEGANT MANSION and outbuildings, with nine acres land, laid out in an elaborate manner, cost $50,000; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for desirable property. Photographs, &c., at E. W. BALL'S, 90 Cedar street.

COUNTRY STORE, WITH SOME LAND, WANTED—(New Jersey preferred) in exchange for a handsome brick House in Brooklyn; price, furnished, $10,000.
D. F. OCKLEY, 12 Centre street, New York.

EXCHANGE FOR TENEMENT OR OTHER PROPerty—Eight Lots, on 181st street, between the Boulevard and Twelfth avenue; a party desiring to hold lots for a rise will find here a bargain.
GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD TENEMENT Property—The new first class three story high stoop brown stone House, 132 East Sixty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue, 20x60x100; possession immediately. Apply to L. DENISON, JR., 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

GEORGIA TIMBER LANDS WANTED—FOR CITY Property; also a Jersey Farm, for a country Hotel and city Dwelling; $130,000 worth of Brooklyn Property, unencumbered, to exchange.
RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street.

IMPROVED PROPERTY IN NEW YORK AND BROOKlyn to exchange for City Lots or Land in New Jersey well located. Apply to BRADLEY & CURRIER, 34 Dey st.

TO EXCHANGE.—I WANT A GOOD FARM, WORTH about $10,000, within 50 miles, for which I will give a well established stationery, music and fancy goods business, or if quite desirable, will purchase for cash and mortgage. McC., 401 Washington Market, or RICHARDSON, 95 Liberty street.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR BROOKLYN PROPerty, a fine Country Seat, in the very centre of the village of Portchester, Westchester county, on new avenue to White Plains; within five minutes' walk of the Portchester Railroad depot; large mansion house; all improvements, with carriage house, &c., &c.; fine garden, orchard and about 10 acres land. For terms, &c., apply to W. K. PEYTON, 272 Bowery. The attention of agents is invited.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED, A SMALL FARM IN A healthy location, with buildings, &c., New York or New Jersey. Address M. L., box 1,462 Post office, N. Y.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships, between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie .... Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON, Roussan .... Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, July 13

Price of passage in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE;
First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON ...... Thursday, June 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ...... Saturday, June 15, 12 noon
CITY OF BRISTOL ...... Thursday, June 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ...... Saturday, June 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK ...... Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS ...... Saturday, June 29, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	33
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through bills of lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN Royal Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

From New York.	From New York.
SCOTIA....Wed'day, June 12	ALGERIA...Sat'dy, June 15
JAVA.....Wed'day, June 19	PARTHIA...Sat'dy, June 22
CHINA.....Wed'day, June 26	CALABRIA...Sat'dy, June 29
RUSSIA....Wed'day, July 3	ABYSSINIA..Sat'dy, July 6
CUBA......Wed'day, July 10	BATAVIA...Sat'dy, July 13

And every following Wednesday and Saturday, from New York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, 100 and 130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.—NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool, from White Star Dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City, every Saturday from Liverpool every Thursday, the Cove of Cork the day following. The finest and fastest ships afloat. Steerage passage $30 currency. Drafts from £1 upward. Apply at Company's office, 19 Broadway, or to O'DONOVAN ROSSA, 283 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, New York, and 20 State street, opposite Castle Garden.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered steamships, the largest in the world.

OCEANIC,	BALTIC,	MAJESTIC,	ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC,	CELTIC,		ATLANTIC,

6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.

Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, June 15, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC, June 22, at 4:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC, June 29, 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, July 6, at 4:30 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.

Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

To Queenstown and Liverpool.

from piers 44 and 47 North River.
CANADA, Webster, Saturday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg, Saturday, June 22, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan, Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Wednesday, June 19, 2:30 P. M.
HELVETIA, Griggs, Wednesday, July 3, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage .... $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage .... $28, currency.

Prepaid Steerage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $37, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
ANCHOR LINE
steamers sail from New York every Wednesday and Saturday.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
EUROPA.......Sat., June 15	ASSYRIA.....Wed., June 12
ANGLIA.......Sat., June 22	OLYMPIA.....Wed., June 19
INDIA........Sat., June 29	ALEXANDRIA.Wed., June 26
CALIFORNIA...Sat., July 6	IOWA........Wed., July 3
AUSTRALIA....Sat., July 13	TRINACRIA..Wed., July 10
COLUMBIA.....Sat., July 20	BRITANNIA..Wed., July 17

At noon, from pier 20 North River, New York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry; by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Bowling Green.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

BALTIC LLOYD, FOR HULL DIRECT.—THE NEW A1 steamship BLADWORTH, Captain Thomas E. Gaggs, will sail for the above port on Tuesday, June 11, at noon, from pier 13, N. R.

Passage, only first cabin, $80, gold. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
40 Broadway, New York.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
HOLSATIA,
Captain A. Barends, will sail on Thursday, June 13, 1872, at P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.
THE GERMANIA will sail, as an extra steamer, June 15, 1872.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship WESER, Captain W. Willigerod, will sail on Saturday, June 15, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship NEW YORK, Captain F. Klugkist, on Tuesday, June 18.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WYOMING, Whineray .... June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Morgan .... June 19, at 3 P. M.
From Pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY for Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship HANOVER, Captain F. Heinbeck, will sail on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, on Saturday, June 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin $120
Second Cabin 72
Steerage 30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.—A. T. Welch, late chief of Passport Bureau, Department of State, Washington, D. C., Agent, 294 Broadway.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PASSPORTS OBtained from Washington in 36 hours. F. L. KING, Notary, &c., 363 Broadway, corner Franklin street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO,
CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU;
AND CHILE.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco June 15, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No 9, North River, on Saturday, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.

Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No 5 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M.
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
on Saturday, June 15.

Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17, East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood .... Tuesday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only) .... Tuesday, June 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken .... Monday, July 1
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only) Wednesday, July 10
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain T. S. Curtis .... June 13
MORRO CASTLE, Captain T. H. Morton .... June 20
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. Baker (via Nassau) June 27
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.

The A1 steamship G. W. CLYDE, Captain Cole, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, June 15.

Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch, from pier 37 North River, their elegant sidewheel steamship WYANOKE, Couch, commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Tuesday, June 11, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at the general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

ATALANTAS AND LONDONERS.

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THE EXTRA TELEGAM

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GREAT INTERNATIONAL

BOAT RACE.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 27.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:30 A. M. and Thirty fourth street at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points West and North.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND TROY LINE OF Steamers, landing at Catskill, from pier 41 North River, foot of Spring street, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half staterooms, 75 cents. Fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS FOR ALbany and Troy; fare 50 cents. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave pier 36 North River, foot North Moore street, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

EXCURSIONS.

A VARIETY BARGES, STEAMBOATS, IONA ISLAND and other Groves to charter for excursions.
BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street.

FOR CHARTER—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND Fridays of each week during season the splendid sidewheel steamboat ELIZA HANCOCK. For particulars apply to WM. B. HAZARD, Jr., 123 Greenwich street.

FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING. Barges Sarah Smith, Caledonia, Anna and Republic. Excelsior Park, Englewood, Oriental Grove and Wewapex Grove. 333 West street, near Christopher.
B. B. CROSSETT.

ONLY REGULAR DAILY BOAT FOR FISHING Banks.—The staunch and commodious sea going steamer HUGUENOT, Captain E. R. Ferguson, having been fitted up for the Banks, runs daily trips, Saturdays excepted, leaving North Eighth street, Williamsburg, at 7 o'clock A. M.; Peck slip, New York, 7:45; Christopher street, North River, at 8:10; pier No. 4, North River, 9 o'clock, and Sundays, Eighth street, East River, 7:15 A. M. Lutz's cotillon band will accompany the boat. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments can be had on board.

TO CHARTER—FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND PRIvate parties, steamers FORT LEE, GLENWOOD GROVE and SHADY SIDE. Apply to CRARY HALLENBECK, 25 South street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR A SINGLE man. Address, stating terms and location, A. C., Herald office.

In the Country.

LONG BRANCH.—WANTED, A FURNISHED COTtage on Ocean avenue, for small private family, at moderate rent. Address this day only J., box 5,333 Post office.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING REVELATIONS.—PROF. KEMBLE, Clairvoyant, reveals all affairs of life, business, marriage, sickness, &c. 152 Macdougal, near Fourth.

CONSULT AN UNRIVALLED CLAIRVOYANT; brings together those separated; gives luck in love and business. 159 Forty-first street, near Broadway.

MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, 144 West Fortieth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.—Cures speedy marriages, names of visitors, shows likenesses; brings together those long separated.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Boucicault's powerful drama,
THE LONG STRIKE,
produced with all its scenic effects and its
ORIGINAL CAST.
THE MASTER'S ULTIMATUM.
THE MESSAGE BY THE SEA.
THE MISSING WITNESS.
"A drama of immense emotional power."—Herald.
"Unrivalled for stirring action."—World.
"The most exciting drama ever written."—Times.
"Full of action and of human interest."—Tribune.
THE LONG STRIKE
can only be played for a short time, owing to
the necessity for the
PRODUCTION OF NOVELTIES.
In rehearsal, Watts Phillips' great drama,
ON THE JURY,
which will be presented with an UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST, and with NOVEL SCENIC EFFECTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ADAMS.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........Proprietor and Manager
Fourth week of the popular Tragedian,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
and LAST NIGHTS of
ENOCH ARDEN.
Saturday Matinee at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured at the theatre; also at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
A FAREWELL MATINEE PERFORMANCE
on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 12, at 1:30,
will be extended by Mr. BOOTH to
to the veteran actor,
Mr. D. C. ANDERSON,
AS A TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT
in view of his retirement from this theatre, and the profession he has graced for over forty years. For this occasion
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will make his reappearance in the Comedy of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
the entertainment concluding with
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
as ENOCH ARDEN,
in the fourth act of that play.
Seats secured at the theatre; also at Ditson & Co.'s Music store, 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH..........Manager
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1872,
an entirely new and original drama, in four acts, by
Charles Foster, the most
SUCCESSFUL DRAMATIC AUTHOR OF THE DAY,
entitled
THE SWAMP ANGELS;
OR, THE
OUTLAWS OF CAROLINA,
faithfully depicting the many thrilling and exciting scenes and incidents which befell the adventurous correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD during his recent sojourn among the Lowery brothers.
Produced with correct and appropriate scenery and cast to the full strength of the company.
Preceded by the comic farce of the
YANKEE DUELLIST.
GRAND SWAMP ANGEL MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY.

	FAREWELL	
Monday, June 10, 999th time of the great Pantomime.		Tuesday, June 11, Matinee. 1,000th time. Benefit of G. L. FOX. Matinee at 2.
HUMPTY		DUMPTY.
Tuesday, June 11, Evening, 1,001st and positively last time. Farewell Benefit of Mr. G. L. FOX.	FUNNY FOX	Farewell Benefit of Mr. G. L. FOX. Matinee and evening performance, Tuesday, June 11.

The summer season will begin on Monday, June 17, with Johnny Allen in Schneider, supported by Little Mac and Alice Harrison.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.
FULL EXPOSE BY GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN
TO-NIGHT. SAM SHARPLEY'S, 585 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents to all parts of house.

ATALANTAS AND LONDONERS.

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THE EXTRA TELEGRAM

TO-DAY.

FULL PARTICULARS

OF THE

GREAT INTERNATIONAL

BOAT RACE.

PIANOFORTES.

AT HAINES BROS.', 27 UNION SQUARE.
Those desiring a first class Piano should not purchase before calling at our salesrooms.
Elegant Pianos, unrivalled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented.
N. B.—A few Pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A NEARLY NEW 7⅓ OCTAVE ELEGANT CASED Piano, in perfect order, for sale cheap. Can be seen at 610 Broadway.

AT BLUME'S.—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD "KNABE" Pianos; carved legs, overstrung, agraffe arrangement; latest improvements. Second-hand Pianos, $175, $225, $275; great bargains.
FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square, Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND SQUARE 7⅓ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte; city maker; in use 18 months, cost $900, for $375; Stool and Cover. Call for 3 days. Private residence, 124 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, with carved legs, &c.; elegant cover and stool; city makers; warranted; only $175.
PEEK & SON, 127 Bleecker street.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANOforte for $125, nearly new; modern improvements, city maker; Stool and Cover included. Apply at residence 243 East Thirtieth street, near Third avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, grand scale, for sale—Property family leaving city; made to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used 9 months; cost $900, for $275; Parlor Suits, Etageres, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Dining Furniture, Chinaware, &c. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND SCALE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte; one do. Steinway. Pianoforte for less than half cost; also Parlor Suits, Paintings, Mirrors, Bronzes, Carpets, Chamber and Dining Furniture, cheap for cash. 152 West Forty-second street, near Seventh av.

A.—PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 120 WEST 23D ST.—BRILliant toned 7⅓ octave round cornered rosewood Pianoforte; made by celebrated city makers; used 8 months; cost $950, for $275; Stool, Cover, Music Stand; also Parlor Furniture, Carpets, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. Call this day (Monday).

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO, ONLY $100; A WEBER 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, richly carved legs, overstrung bass, every improvement, cheap for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth av).

ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, $75; superb instrument, having carved legs, overstrung bass, agraffe, &c.; rare bargain for cash. JAMES GORDON, 186 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful style, of best makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$50 CASH, BALANCE $12 MONTHLY—FIRST CLASS 7 octave rosewood Pianos; carved legs, overstrung, every improvement, warranted, $150 manufactory prices.
R. CABLE, 440 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

MUSICAL.

ANTONIO L. MORA, ORGANIST, OPEN FOR A church engagement, either in New York or Brooklyn. Address Y. M. C. A., corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, or 1,227 Broadway, rooms 10, 11 and 12. Also a first class baritone.

AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN, TENOR SINGER, FROM the Italian opera, teaches Piano and Singing at $5 per month, during the summer, at 117 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $949,000,
Stocks of the City of New York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, June 11, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $949,008 of stocks of the city of New York, to wit:—

Additional New Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chap. 832, Laws of 1870, payable November 1, 1890 .... $330,830

Additional Croton Water Stock, authorized by chap. 56, as amended by chap. 128, Laws of 1871, payable November 1, 1891 127,980

City Parks Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chap. 230, Laws of 1871, payable in thirty years 250,000

Croton Water Main Stock, authorized by chap. 283, Laws of 1871, payable November 1, 1890 250,000

Water Stock of 1870, authorized by chap. 383, sec. 5, Laws of 1870, payable November 1, 1902 162,070

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year. The proposals will state the amount of stocks desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New York," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 4, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals for Quarantine Structures on West Bank.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE,
No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW YORK, May 24, 1872.

Proposals, sealed and endorsed as above, will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Commissioners of Quarantine, until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 14th day of June, at which time they will be publicly opened. The Board reserves to itself, under the law, the discretion to reject any bid which it may not deem for the interest of the state to accept.

Plans and specifications can be seen and information obtained at the office of the Commissioners of Quarantine, No. 2 Exchange court.
RICHARD SCHELL, President, Commissioners
A. N. BELL, of
SAMUEL BARTON, Quarantine.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New York.
S. POWELL, Mayor of Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF FORTUNIO.

A POSITIVE SUCCESS.

FORTUNIO, FORTUNIO, FORTUNIO,

presented EVERY NIGHT by the brilliant and beautiful MRS. JAMES A. OATES,

Miss Nellie Allen, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mr. H. T. Allen, Mr. H. H. Pratt, Mr. C. H. Drew, Mr. A. W. Maflin and the other members of this GREAT COMPANY.

NEW FEATURES THIS WEEK.

A new ballet, introducing Miles. Alexandrina, Dark, Haines and Lucille in their famous Hungarian Dance.

A NEW SPADE DANCE, BY MAFLIN.
PROF. TABER'S TALKING MACHINE.
The wonder of the age.
A MACHINE THAT SPEAKS ANY LANGUAGE, LAUGHS AND SINGS.

Secure your seats. Box office open from 8 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Positively last week of the season, and last week of the brilliant Parisian Drama, ARTICLE 47, which will reach its 77th and last night on June 15.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON, AND OF "ARTICLE 47."
SATURDAY, June 15, LAST MATINEE and LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, and of "ARTICLE 47."
CHARACTERS by Miss Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Roberta Norwood, Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, W. J. Lemoyne, George Griffiths, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, G. F. De Vere, George Parkes, Bennett, Beekman, Pierce, Godfrey and others.
SATURDAY, June 15, benefit of the Treasurer, Mr. A. APPLETON.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW DRAMA.
MONDAY, JUNE 10, owing to prior engagements,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS
of the celebrated American Actor,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in his own New Drama, entitled
OUR COLORED BROTHER.
OUR COLORED BROTHER.
Dixie (New Songs, Dances, &c.)..........Johnny Thompson
supported by the entire Dramatic Company.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, production of Watts Phillips' drama, in 4 acts, of
MAUD'S PERIL,
cast to the strength of the excellent company.
To conclude each day with a favorite farce.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, BENEFIT,
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
OF MR. THOMAS W. KEENE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART..........Lessee and Manager.

Success beyond expectation.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
Crowded nightly with the elite and fashion of the city.
The great sensation, CHICAGO.
BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE FIRE.
A PANORAMA, DIORAMA AND DRAMA.
Introducing
Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr.,
Mr. J. Z. LITTLE, Mr. HARRY HART,
Miss LIZZIE MADDERN, LITTLE MINNIE MADDERN,
Miss NELLIE SANDFORD
and others in the cast.
THE DYING CHILD'S PRAYER FOR BREAD.
The most wonderful steam effects ever witnessed.
THE FIRE SCENE. THE BURNING BUILDINGS.
THE LOCOMOTIVE IN FULL MOTION.
ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.
SAVED. SAVED.
The PRESS PRONOUNCES CHICAGO the greatest sensation of the day.
CHICAGO, Endorsed by the public.
CHICAGO, Nightly welcomed with enthusiastic demonstrations of delight.
CHICAGO, The most successful and accomplished sensation ever seen.
CHICAGO, Success increases nightly.
CHICAGO, Transcends anything of the kind ever attempted.
CHICAGO Is a lesson for evil-minded people.
CHICAGO, Beautiful to the extreme.
CHICAGO, Perfect in every respect.
CHICAGO. COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.
"CHICAGO is too attractive for the size of the theatre. Hundreds turned away."—Telegram.
"The most vivid pictures ever seen."—Herald.
"It is the most pleasing we have ever seen."—Despatch.
"It exceeds in merit anything of the kind ever produced in this city."—Sunday Times.
"Nothing of the kind has ever been produced in New York."—Era.
"This production has merit in it, dramatically and artistically, and is well worth seeing."—News.
"It presents a collection of most excellently painted pictures. It is a decided success."—Mercury.
It is a work of much merit. The panorama presents correct representations of Chicago's most noted features.
"CHICAGO ... for many weeks."—...
"CHICAGO has made a hit, and it well deserves it; Manager Hart deserves great credit."—Mail.
"CHICAGO was produced on Monday evening to an overflowing house. The great feature is the panorama. CHICAGO will draw full houses for a long time."—Herald.
"CHICAGO.—Mr. Josh Hart has lavished money upon the scenic setting and embellishments of the piece, and his enterprise has been rewarded with full houses."—Daily Times.
"The panoramic scenes are very excellent pictures of what Chicago was and is."—Telegram.
CHICAGO, CHICAGO.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
Remember the MATINEES on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. TUESDAY. FRIDAY.
Only Variety Theatre in New York.
STILL MORE NEW STARS.
BILLY COLLINS. BILLY COLLINS.
Miss ALICE BATEMAN.
SIGNOR BLITZ. SIGNOR BLITZ.
BILLY NOONAN.
BILLY PASTOR. BILLY PASTOR
as G. W. Sport, in the new drama,
YOUNG AMERICA IN IRELAND.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
D. W. W. SEGUIN & CO..........Lessees and Managers
W. T. ELLIOTT..........Business Manager
ENGLISH OPERA. ENGLISH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, VERDI'S POPULAR OPERA,
IL TROVATORE! IL TROVATORE!!
Miss EMMA HOWSON, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN,
Miss SCHOFIELD, Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
Mr. HENRI DRAYTON, Mr. ARTHUR HOWELL.
Supported by a carefully selected Orchestra and Chorus.
Mr. ANTHONY REIFF, Jr..........Musical Conductor
TROVATORE. TUESDAY. TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MARTHA.
In active rehearsal, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Admission $1; reserved seats 50c. extra; secured at 114 Broadway; Hall & Son's, 751 Broadway, and Opera House.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
BROOKLYN THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS AND SECOND WEEK OF THE
THE NAIAD QUEEN
AND VAN HAMME'S GREAT BALLET TROUPE.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
FIFTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW AND ORIGINAL.
ALL THE GREAT SINGERS,
ALL THE GREAT COMEDIANS.
Charley White, Sam Sharpley, Nelse Seymour, Harry Macarthy, Rice, Delehanty and Hengler.
IN THE PROVINCES and THE SHORT STRIKE.
MATINEE ON THURSDAYS ONLY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS.
Proprietor..........J. KOCH.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, June 10, at 8 o'clock.
1. Overture, "Rienzi" .... Wagner
2. Polka Mazurka, "Ein Herz und ein Sinn" ... Strauss
   Polka Schnell, "Donner and Lightning" ...
3. Selection, from "Masaniello" .... Auber
4. March of Victory, "Vom Felsezum Meer" .... Liszt
5. Overture, "Athalia" .... Mendelssohn
6. Andante, Fifth Symphony .... Beethoven
7. Waltz, "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald" ... Strauss
8. Fantasie, "Life is a Dream" .... Lumbye
(With Zither Solo.)
9. Overture, "William Tell" .... Rossini
10. Amaryllis, Air par le Roi Louis XIII.
11. Waltz, "Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb und Lust" ... Strauss
12. March, "Amazons" .... Roch

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

THE PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERsity of the City of New York, will hold its annual Reunion on Friday, June 14, at 7½ P. M., in the Philomathean Hall of the University. The Alumni of the society are invited to be present.

NEW MUSIC.—"MY SONG," AS SUNG BY MRS. Charles Moulton, one of the choicest gems of song ever published, price 30c.; "The Absent One," a favorite song of Mrs. Moulton's, price 30c.; "Horace Greeley's Grand March," with excellent portrait, price 40c.
WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, 547 Broadway;
Branch Store, 39 Union square.

CARD.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, PIANO, VIOLIN, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Harmony, day and evening; 8 Clinton place (Eighth street); established 1854; circulars mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

TO LET—NIGHTLY, OR IN THE DAY TIME, THE Theatre in Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, formerly occupied by Bryant's Minstrels. This theatre will accommodate 1,800 persons, and will be let for lectures and for respectable performances. Inquire of the JANITOR, who can be found in the room adjoining the Academy of Music.

"BLUME'S COLLECTION"—OPERAS, WALTZES, Galops and Dance Music, for Flute, Violin or Accordeon, by Strauss, Faust, Gounod, Waldteufel, Reichardt; 25 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square, Broadway.

METROPOLITAN

THEATRICAL AND

SHOW PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

HERALD BUILDING,

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,

MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY

ON HAND.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

1 7TH AV., CORNER OF 11TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as good cook; would do the washing and ironing in a small private family; best reference.

6 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soup, meats and jellies; best city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

6 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business in all its branches; best city reference from last place.

20 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—Two respectable girls; one as first class cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; country preferred; best city references.

20 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—TWO respectable girls; one as plain cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference.

33 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Two respectable girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; reference from their present employer.

60 SPRING ST., SECOND STORY, FRONT ROOM.—A middle-aged person as cook; is acquainted with all the different duties of the kitchen and is considered a first class cook.

95 EAST 4TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK: THOROUGHLY understands her business; boning, pastry, jelleys, soups of all kinds, French cooking; best city reference.

107 WEST 15TH ST., UPPER HOUSE, SECOND floor, front room, in the rear.—As first class cook; is a first class laundress; no objection to the country; good city references can be given.

120 EAST 19TH ST. (HER PRESENT EMPLOYER), near Irving place.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; best of reference.

141 WEST 39TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can take entire charge of a kitchen; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

155 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; good city reference.

155 WEST 28TH ST.—A RELIABLE YOUNG WOman as cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; will do the plain washing; willing and obliging; best reference from her last place.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST rate cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good references.

184 MADISON AV., EAST 34TH ST.—A GIRL AS plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; four years' reference. Call at her present employer's.

204 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has four years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

207 WEST 51ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—AN American Protestant woman as cook and assist in washing; best city reference.

208 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook (will do the plain washing) in a private family; best city reference.

212 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first rate cook; is thoroughly experienced; understands cooking in all its branches; will be found reliable; first class city reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—Two respectable girls in a private family; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to do the washing and ironing between them; good city references; no objections to a private boarding house.

219 WEST 27TH ST.—A STEADY GIRL AS COOK; excellent baker, washer and ironer; understands care of milk and butter; city or country; good reference. Call for two days.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer or ironer, for city or country; city reference from last place.

235 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days. Ring the fifth bell.

239 WEST 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as excellent cook; is a first class baker of all kinds; no objection to the country; can come well recommended.

246 WEST 47TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK AND laundress; no objection to the country; best city references.

250 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl as cook in a private family; willing to assist in the washing; best city reference; no objection to go in the country for the summer. Can be seen for two days. Call or address.

266 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl as cook or laundress; efficient in either capacity; excellent city reference.

305 EAST 24TH ST.—AS MEAT COOK; UNDERstands the business in all its branches; for the country only. Call for two days.

312 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook and to do washing and ironing; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

339 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a small family; has good reference from her last place.

404 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook; would assist with washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

408 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

425 7TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—AS competent cook or cook and laundress in a small private family; is fully competent for either; best city reference.

450 6TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; has good references from her last place, and fully understands her business; prefers the country for the summer. Seen for two days. Ring third bell.

453 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook and to assist in the washing; best city reference.

455 9TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—Young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer in small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

803 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A SHORT DIStance in the country, by an American Protestant woman, as cook and assist with washing; good references.

832 9TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of reference from her last place. Apply from 9 to 5.

1,110 3D AV., CORNER OF 65TH ST., TOP FLOOR, front room.—A respectable girl as plain cook; also an excellent washer and ironer.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, a situation as first class cook; understands English and French cooking; is a Protestant; is a good manager. Address for two days C., box 117 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Chambermaids, &c.

4TH AV., CORNER OF 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from her present employer. Call for two days.

24 WEST 26TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS chambermaid and to do fine washing.

30 GREENWICH AV., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress in a private family; would like to go in the country.

70 EAST 54TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress.

70 WEST 59TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call one day only.

101 THOMPSON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family.

102 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at present employer's.

124 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; the best city reference given.

125 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; six years' references from last place.

158 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a private boarding house, or would go in the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A GOOD SMART GIRL TO do upstairs work or general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

210 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; no objection to the country; good city references.

212 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL (Protestant) to take care of the children and assist in the chamberwork. Good city references.

217 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting in a private family, city or country; excellent references.

231 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do upstairs work and take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's from 11 to 3.

236 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with the washing; best city reference.

241 WEST 46TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTable woman as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go in the country.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or to do laundry work alone; understands her business; good reference.

246 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

259 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO up stairs work; is a good plain sewer; can also do embroidering. Call or address.

312 3D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A competent girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress; best city reference from last place.

314 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UP stairs work and to assist with the washing.

315 WEST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

334 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen for two days.

337 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and do plain sewing; has the best city references.

339 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork or waiting. Can be well recommended by her last employer.

349 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

416 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed from England, who understands chamberwork and waiting; would assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; willing and obliging; or would do general housework; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

428 5TH AV., LAST EMPLOYER'S.—A PROtestant girl as chambermaid alone or as chambermaid and to take care of growing children; good city references; call Monday and Tuesday.

464 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress; the country preferred; best reference.

517 6TH AV., DRY GOODS STORE.—A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer in a private family; country or city; willing and obliging; best city reference.

540 MADISON AV.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS CHAMbermaid and plain seamstress, or wait on an invalid lady or to assist with growing children; the other as good plain cook and to do coarse washing. Can be seen at their present employer's.

798 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to do fine washing and ironing or chamberwork and sewing; city or country; excellent city reference.

1,052 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the fine washing; has good city references.

1,219 3D AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to children; good reference.

1,327 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do upstairs work and take care of children or to do light housework in a small family; wages $8 a month.

1,418 3D AV., BETWEEN 80TH AND 81ST STS., first floor, front.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or cook in a private family; has good city reference as to honesty and capability.

ATALANTAS AND LONDONERS.

LOOK OUT FOR

THE EXTRA TELEGRAM

TO-DAY.

FULL PARTICULARS

OF THE

GREAT INTERNATIONAL

BOAT RACE.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

8 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as seamstress; can cut, fit and operate on the machine. Call for two days.

38 BLEECKER ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS seamstress and dressmaker, in the city or country; by the week or month; best city references; call all week.

43 OLIVER ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS. CALL OR address.

116 EAST 32D ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more customers by the day or week; can cut, fit and trim in the latest style; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate. Ring the third bell.

124 WEST 17TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker can serve a few more customers at her own residence; all work executed in a superior manner; cutting and fitting a specialty.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS wishes work by the day or week; trims and finishes off ladies' dresses in the neatest style; no objection to the country; city reference.

136 EAST 50TH ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAker solicits the work of a few first class families at her house; will call at ladies' residences; cut, fit and take work home. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

159 WEST 51ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—By a respectable young girl as seamstress and to do light housework in a small private family; best city reference.

164 WEST 32D ST.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXperience in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, wrappers, children's clothing of every description, infants' outfits, gentlemen's shirts, buttonholes, lace and Swiss overdresses, puffing, running and tucking, three cents a yard, desires the work of families. Call on or address Mrs. R. E. JONES.

201 EAST 39TH ST., CORNER OF 3D AV., OVER the grocery store.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few engagements by the day; is a first class cutter and fitter of ladies' basques and polonaises. Ring bell 4 or inquire on the top floor.

212 EAST 40TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines would like a few more customers to work for by the day or week.

220 6TH AV.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING; WILL go to ladies' houses; cut and fit and take work home; none need apply unless they want good work done. Address MADAME.

312 3D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as seamstress; sews on all kinds of machines; is also a good hand sewer.

313 BROOME ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKer, to go out by the day or week. Call on or address Miss WEIR.

331 EAST 30TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 1ST AV.—A Swedish girl to go out by the day or week; is competent to work with a dressmaker. Call to-day.

414 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPEtent dressmaker desires one or two more customers on the west side of the city. Call or address.

418 4TH AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER TO take work home; has all the latest fashion styles; would have no objection to go out by the day to responsible persons; work done at short notice, at reasonable terms. Ring bell three times. Ask for Mrs. HARING.

418 4TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, who understands dressmaking, and is a good operator, as seamstress in a private family. Can be seen for two days.

464 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, cutter, fitter, to go out by the day; best references.

502 WEST 25TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker to go out by the day or week; is an excellent fitter and trimmer; terms moderate; will wait on calls; reference.

587 3D AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS., FIRST floor.—As seamstress and dressmaker in a private family; would see to growing children. Call or address.

688 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A VERY COMPEtent woman as family seamstress in the city or country; can do all kinds of underclothing and small children's dresses, embroidery, &c.; has her own machine.

759 2D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A Protestant young woman as seamstress; can operate on a machine or take care of children. None but private families need apply.

781 6TH AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS., second floor.—A competent dressmaker to go out by the day in private families. S. C.

1,194 BROADWAY.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week.

A VERY COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, TRIMMER, finisher and operator, wishes work in one or two more families, by the day. Address C. M., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements by the day; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city or country. Address DRESSMAKER, box 160 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

ALL FASHIONABLE LADIES WILLING TO SECURE the services of a splendid French dressmaker from the maison Worth, Paris, superior cutter, fitter and trimmer, please call at 218 East 25th st., second floor. Rare occasion to have your own material made up cheap and stylish.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH SEAMstress; can operate on a machine and dress hair; best city reference; is willing and obliging. Address SEAMSTRESS, box 191 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

13 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—A place in a private family in city for general housework by a trustworthy person, with a child three years old. Call at present employers.

45 EAST 52D ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—A REspectable young girl to do housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Call or address.

125 GREENWICH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

192 WEST 4TH ST. (GROCERY STORE), CORNER of Barrow st.—A respectable English woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a first class washer and ironer and a good plain cook. Call for one day only.

219 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference from her last employer.

219 EAST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, REAR.—A young girl to do general housework or up stairs work in a private family; good city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 13.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; good city reference.

244 WEST 15TH ST., IN BASEMENT.—A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework in a private family; best city references.

247 WEST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—IN A PRIvate family as general housemaid; best reference.

252 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework; no objection to the country; best city reference.

259 WEST 31ST ST., CORNER 8TH AV.—A REspectable girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

323 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days.

348 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; good city reference from last employers.

351 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework. Call for two days.

655 9TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—A respectable young woman to assist in housework; a good washer and plain ironer; willing and obliging.

Housekeepers, &c.

66½ CARMINE ST., IN THE MILLINERY STORE.—A Scotch woman as housekeeper in a hotel, city or country; good reference given; would take charge of a laundry. Call or address.

105 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid lady; is capable of taking charge of all household affairs; city or country; best city references if required. Call or address for two days.

146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A LADY OF EXPERIence as housekeeper in a large hotel or boarding house in the city; references given.

165 27TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV., OVER DRUG store.—A lady as housekeeper, or would take charge of house.

Housekeepers, &c.

218 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple would like the charge of a house during the summer; highest reference. Call or address Mrs. SAMUEL.

248 SOUTH 4TH ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—A young woman, whose present engagement expires about the 15th inst., as housekeeper or chambermaid; no objection to country. Address A. Z.

389 WASHINGTON ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW, WITH her little girl, two years old, as light housekeeper; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

580 3D AV., ONE DOOR FROM CORNER 38TH ST., in store.—A refined and reliable middle-aged American lady as housekeeper in a small family, or companion to a lady travelling or otherwise; best reference. Call on or address Mrs. BROWN.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER; references given and required. Address Mrs. K., station D, opposite Cooper Institute.

A WIDOW LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEment as housekeeper or governess; no objections to the country. Address for two days F. S., box 104 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

55 JANE ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing and ironing at her own residence; understands all kinds of puning and fluting; moderate terms; gentlemen's work preferred. Call or address.

64 SOUTH 5TH AV., ROOM NO. 1.—A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress; has six years' references.

89 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A first class laundress, to go out to work by the day; understands fluting and all kinds of fine work.
Mrs. M'DEVITT.

128 EAST 17TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A REspectable woman wants a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; fluting neatly done.

131 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; good city reference. Call for two days.

156 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE, ROOM 5.—A respectable woman desires to take washing in her house or would go out to work by the day.

213 EAST 5TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing, ironing or house cleaning. Call all week.

235 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A German first class laundress desires work by the day or to take home fine washing; best references.

238 WEST 27TH ST.—WANTED, BY A FIRST class laundress, washing and ironing to do at her own residence.

239 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A young Scotch person, lately landed, as laundress.

241 WEST 22D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; has no objection to the country for the summer; best city reference. Call for two days.

324 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class laundress or chambermaid; best city reference; no objection to a short distance in the country.

340 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable woman wants families' or gentlemen's washing at home, or would go out by the day; terms 50c. to 75c. per dozen; puffing and fluting done to order; best city reference. Call for three days.

341 EAST 39TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day; understands all kinds of washing and fluting; best reference. Call or address.

348 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A competent girl as laundress in a private family; understands fluting and fine washing; linens done up in superior style; excellent reference.

389 7TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A respectable woman wishes gentlemen's or families washing to do at home.

414 EAST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room, No. 8.—A respectable woman would like a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; fluting neatly done.

419 EAST 16TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman as laundress; the country preferred.

411 WEST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., top floor, back room.—A young girl in a small private family; can cook, wash and iron; good bread and biscuit baker; good city reference.

425 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A WOman to take in washing and ironing; is a first class shirt ironer; good reference.

543 7TH AV., CORNER 39TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, back room.—A young woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing, or would housecleaning; good reference.

Nurses, &c.

17 WEST 12TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for her nurse; one who is thoroughly competent and understands the care of an infant from its birth; would do plain sewing. Call or address.

39 WEST 13TH ST.—AS COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; one who understands all kinds of plain sewing, children's dresses, embroidering and hairdressing; three years' reference from last place.

60 EAST 11TH ST.—A COMPETENT NURSE OF THE highest respectability, who truly understands the care of children; is a good seamstress; has the highest city reference. Call or address.

80 3D AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A good, reliable monthly nurse wishes to make a few engagements; reference from first class families in the city as well as physicians.

130 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; no objection to city or country; best city reference.

147 ALLEN ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO take care of children.

158 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—A respectable woman wishes a baby to spoon-feed it or bring it up with the bottle. Call for two days.

159 WEST 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A NICE, TIDY girl to take care of children; is willing to make herself otherwise useful.

168 BLEECKER ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS WET nurse; references given if required.

205 EAST 35TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY would like a child to nurse at her own house. Call all the week. Ring first bell.

222 WEST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as nurse and chambermaid, or could do sewing; country preferred; good reference.

223 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., over store.—An English woman as child's nurse; can give reference.

228 BERGEN ST., BROOKLYN.—AS SICK NURSE; can be recommended by first class families and medical gentlemen; experienced in the London hospitals, as her testimonials will prove.

230 EAST 46TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; three years' city reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days.

234 WEST 31ST ST.—AS COMPETENT NURSE; can take care a baby from its birth and bring it up on a bottle; can do plain sewing; best city reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 to 5 on Monday.

240 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; is a very good plain sewer and embroiderer; good references given.

244 WEST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing; best references from last place.

247 WEST 33D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, not long from the Old Country, as nurse; is fully competent and very careful.

304 WEST 11TH ST., OFF HUDSON, IN THE store.—A respectable woman wishes a child to take care of by the month, where it will have the comforts of a home, where there are no other children.

306 WEST 41ST ST.—A PROTESTANT WELSH WOman as nurse and seamstress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

311 EAST 43D ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—AN American young woman as infant's nurse; no objection to growing children; can sew neatly; several years' reference.

320 EAST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—WET nurse.—A young married woman having lost her baby, a few days old, wishes one to nurse at her residence.

337 WEST 32D ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN woman as nurse or chambermaid; speaks French and English; good references.

348 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK room.—A Protestant girl to take care of children and do chamberwork in a private family; four years' excellent city reference.

349 WEST 21ST ST.—A GENTEEL ENGLISH GIRL as nurse to one or two children and to do plain sewing; useful to a lady in many ways; excellent references from present employer.

405 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., second floor.—A young married woman, her first baby, as wet nurse in a first class family; no objection to go in the country; best reference.

408 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., SECOND floor, room 12.—A young girl, lately landed, to mind children; is a neat good sewer. Apply for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

416 4TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—AN elderly American lady as monthly nurse; can give first class city references; will go out of the city.

435 EAST 9TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; first class reference from last place.

480 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth and bringing it up by hand; good city reference.

253 WEST 37TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; can come well recommended.

319 EAST 53D ST., BELOW 2D AV.—A RESPECTable American girl, with nine years' reference from her former employer, to take care of one or two children and assist in the chamberwork; would prefer the city as a home, but no objection to the country for the summer months. Apply for two days.

537 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 49TH ST.—AS COMpetent nurse; fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, from 10 till 2.

621 3D AV., CORNER OF 40TH ST., IN THE bakery.—A Protestant girl as children's nurse. Can be seen for two days.

634 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl; capable of taking entire charge of one baby from its birth; also a good seamstress; good city reference.

870 7TH AV., SECOND HOUSE FROM 56TH ST.—A competent young woman as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer and braider and a nice, fine washer and ironer; good reference.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY DESIRES A POSITION as sick nurse to a lady or gentleman; gentleman preferred; can furnish best reference. Apply at 159 Bleecker street.

Waitresses, &c.

10 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a competent waitress or only chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend.

109 WEST 47TH ST.—AN INTELLIGENT, CAPABLE girl as waitress or chambermaid, in the city or country, for the summer; best of references. Apply at present employers for two days.

125 WEST 45TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A girl as waitress and chambermaid; good city reference; private family preferred.

170 EAST 84TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 13 YEARS old, to wait on table and make herself generally useful; good reference.

241 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As first class waitress; has no objection to the country; best city reference.

245 WEST 33D ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS waitress, the other as chambermaid; no objection to city or country; good reference from last place.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first class waitress; prefers to go to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

378 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young girl as first class waitress; willing to do fine washing and ironing in a private family; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call for two days.

448 (OLD NO. 476) 4TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts.—A Protestant young woman as first class waitress or parlor maid; best city reference.

1,327 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—AS FIRST class waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting; is neat and obliging; country preferred; good city references given.

Miscellaneous.

8 MORTON ST.—A NICE, RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing. Call for two days.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS lady's maid; can dress hair and cut and fit children's clothes. Call or address for two days.

117 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out to day's work.

147 ALLEN ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN AS LADY'S maid.

208 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—Two respectable girls (sisters, one lately landed), one to do kitchenwork, the other to do upstairs work.

238 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS COMpanion to an elderly invalid or young lady; is fully competent to fill any position, and would be willing to do anything that one lady would require of another; the very best of references given and required. Call on or address.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—A GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, well educated, to take care of growing children or do light upstairs work; can give first class references; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days.

349 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS lady's maid to one or two ladies; understands dressmaking, hair dressing, can cut and fit; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is English. Address C. C.

574 10TH AV., CORNER 42D ST., FIRST FLOOR, front room.—As companion to an elderly or invalid lady; would go as seamstress and take care of growing children.

A GERMAN WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS A nursery governess; able to teach German and French; good references. Address W. WIEBERS, 211 Meserole st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY REQUIRES A POSITION as governess in a family; English, French and music. Address E. N., care D. Appleton & Co., Broadway, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY (FRENCH), WHO CAN FURNISH first class references as to respectability and good education, capable of embroidering and doing fine needlework, as governess in a private family. Address E. B., Herald office.

A LADY FROM NEW ENGLAND, IN REDUCED circumstances, wishes a situation in a religious family as nursery governess for two children; none younger than four years; references given. Address for two days C. B. E., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO TRAVEL with a lady going to California or Europe; is used to travelling. Address TRAVELLER, box 145 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, for three days.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY, A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF PIANO and rudiments of music, will exchange tuition for part board. Address L. E. S., Herald office, for one week.

A LADY, WITH LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—English, Penmanship, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers taught; Letters wrote. 456 4th av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., corner of 25th st.—Wanted, two Protestant girls; one as waitress, one as laundress; not older than 25 years; also an American or English working housekeeper.

A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO WASHING, IRONing and chamberwork; must have good city reference. Apply at 118 East 62d st.; old number 112.

GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, ASSIST WITH WASHING and ironing and do the downstairs work in a private family. 421 West 4 t. st., near 9th av.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—AN ELDERLY GENTLEman, without family, wants a respectable middle-aged widow to manage his house; no objection to one or two children. Address, with terms and references, V., box 252 New York Post office.

OPERATORS AND FINISHERS ON FINE SHIRT bosoms and cuffs; good pay; steady work. REED'S Shirt Factory, 21 7th st., near 3d av.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED. Call early, prepared for work. 222 West Thirty-first st.

WANTED—A GOOD PANTRY GIRL, FOR A HOTEL. Apply this morning at 619 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN AS WET nurse; Scotch preferred. Apply at 149 West 36th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN; good wages will be paid; German or American preferred. Apply at 338 West 55th st., between 8th and 9th avenues.

WANTED—PROTESTANT WET NURSE, WITH GOOD references, for infant three weeks old. Call at 464 West 22d st., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as housekeeper; reference required. At 41 West 29th street.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A PRIvate family; must have good city references. Apply at 42 West 28th st., lower door.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in a small private family; best reference required. Apply at 251 West 51st st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS COOK, AT 41 West 29th st.; must be obliging, and willing to cook in the manner desired.

WANTED—AT 42 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place, a girl to do chamber work and waiting. Call from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL; ONE who is a good cook; must bring good references. Apply at 42 North Moore st.

WANTED—A NICE, CLEAN LITTLE GIRL TO MIND two children and make herself generally useful. Mrs. BOOTH, 613 8th av., first floor.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN as nurse to growing children; Protestant preferred; only those having city references need apply at 126 Lexington av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, WASH AND iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference required. Apply at 327 East 15th st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS "WOMAN COOK" FOR A large boarding house, near the city; must be thoroughly competent, and have best references. Call at PIERCE'S ranch store, 34th st. and Broadway, at 11 A. M.

WANTED—A TIDY, RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework for a small family at West Hoboken; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; a competent, willing person will find a nice home and good wages. Call to-day (Monday) at 245 West 22d st., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ATTEND A FIRST CLASS confectionery; a thorough knowledge of the business and good reference indispensable. Address box 405, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, IN A FAMILY OF four persons; must be willing to assist with the coarse washing and to go to the country for the summer. Apply with reference at 27 West 30th st., this (Monday) morning, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

401 19TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV.—WANTED, A SITuation as timekeeper or private watchman; can produce reference from London, England; no objection to take charge of a house for the season.

A FAMILY GOING TO THE COUNTRY WOULD like to get a situation for their waiter; he can be well recommended. Call at 137 Madison av.

A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OLD, WISHES A SITUAtion where he can learn the business or go as light porter; can bring best reference. Address D. J. T., Herald office.

A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, AGED 23, WISHES A SITuation as bartender, or in a wholesale liquor store; first class reference. Call on or address D. McD., 122 Bleecker st.

AS COURIER AND TRAVELLING SERVANT, OR attendant and invalid attendant; English; aged 33; over twelve year's experience; excellent testimonials and good personal character from last family; knows Europe thoroughly, and can shave. Address G. L., 51 University place, New York.

BARTENDER OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN first class houses wants a situation. Call or address for two days at Hotel Amberg, corner of 5th and Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. H. WILKENS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man as head waiter in a boarding house or hotel; city or country; references. Address 346 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or otherwise by a respectable German, who is a first class waiter, with unexceptionable reference. Address SOBER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS WAITER, by a Protestant man, with the best city references. Call on or address J. M., in the store of J. McEwen, 56 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS French waiter, in a good family or hotel; no objection to go to the country. Call at 1.2 West 29th st., bell No. 5.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS, EIGHT LANGUAGES, ARREARS WRITten up; books opened, kept, examined or balanced. References. JAMES COX, 47 Wall street, third floor.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced, however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 3,434 Post office.

A BOOKKEEPER, UNEMPLOYED DURING THE early part of the day, would like a set of books or some employment for that time. Address D. COLES, box 104 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 18, HAVING BEEN IN THE retail boot and shoe business, desires a situation in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Address JOHN B., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A LIQUOR STORE store, that is capable of keeping accounts and not afraid of work. Apply to D. DOUGHERTY, 361 Van Brunt st., South Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION as clerk or timekeeper, or in any capacity where the service of a smart, active man is required, or would go as porter. Address M. F., Herald office.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER WILL SELL ON COMmission first class goods to druggists and grocerymen. Address COMMISSION, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as coachman with a private family; prefers the country; best city reference. Call on or address for two days M. G., 59 Irving place.

A YOUNG SALESMAN WANTED FOR AN IMporting house; one acquainted with city and Western jobbing trade preferred. Address V., box 125 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS SELLING TO FANCY stores an article which he manufactures himself, wishes to engage to sell at the same time articles for other parties. Address P. G. P., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN AN UPTOWN STORE; a good situation for an honest, industrious and well disposed person having experience; salary $300 to $400 for a suitable party. Address, with particulars, THOMAS, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM ENGland, good salesman, wishes a situation either in wine, merchant or grocery store; has good experience in each; strictly temperate. Apply to F. C., 289 East Broadway.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—FOR RELIEF, ONE OR two days each week, at CRAWFORD'S, 236 7th av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A commission or produce house; one that has been out West, and can furnish some trade. Address H. B., Herald office.

TO IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF feathers and flowers.—A gentleman of 12 years' experience open for engagement July 1. Address A. M., box 105 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRUG CLERK; GOOD reference given. Address A. C. J., 243 West 21st st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A DRUG STORE. Apply at 193 Spring st.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT AS A COPYIST by a young man who writes a fine hand. Address I. Y. P., box 635 Post office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS GERMAN DRY GOODS salesmen, who have a knowledge of the city trade. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR A POSITION OF trust, with $500. Address for three days BUSINESS, box 193 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RETAIL DRY goods salesmen. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SUBSTANTIAL house, by a good accountant and penman, who has had experience in the produce commission; references O. K. Address E., box 194 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER; German preferred; one accustomed to manufacturing business. Address, stating age, reference and salary wanted and where last employed, A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A GERMAN SALESMAN, WELL ACquainted with the fancy goods and notion trade of the city, to sell a patent fancy article on commission. Address C. R., Post office, Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the city trade of a first class grocery; he must be capable and of good address; also competent to take entire charge of same; first class city reference only must be furnished. M. OLWELL, 483 9th av.

ATALANTAS AND LONDONERS.

LOOK OUT FOR

THE EXTRA TELEGRAM

TO-DAY.

FULL PARTICULARS

OF THE

GREAT INTERNATIONAL

BOAT RACE.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman in the country; would make himself generally useful. Address JOHN, box 155 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man; satisfactory references given. Address C. C., box 230 Herald office.

A SWISS FARMER AND GARDENER (MARRIED) wants a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; good 13 years' reference. Address E. F., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business; a careful, steady driver; best city reference. Address G. V., 120 West 30th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHman; best city reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at (or address M. L.) No. 5 East 19th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young single man; Protestant; understands plain gardening; best references. Address W., box 222 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR HER COACHman; he is a young married man, stylish and in every respect a careful driver; he will be found steady, sober, industrious and thoroughly understands the care of horses; he has been in my employ for the last three years and leaves on account of breaking up housekeeping; he will be found a very valuable and trustworthy man to his employers. Apply at private stable, No. 6 Neilson place, Mercer st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS GROOM or to take care of a young gentleman's turnout; first class city reference. Call on or address J. T., 145 East 22d st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE DESIRES A situation for his coachman; is a competent, first class man and worthy of trust. Call on or address at present employer's office, 114 Liberty st., or 54 5th av., carriage warerooms.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' reference from last employer. Call on or address P. C., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, corner 27th st. and 5th av. Can be seen for two days.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (NO FAMILY) DESIRES a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; city preferred; is willing and obliging. Address G. W., box 187 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DISPOSED OF HIS establishment, wishes to secure a situation for his coachman; can give the strongest recommendations as to every desirable quality; he is competent to take charge of and drive through the city the most valuable and spirited horses; he is thoroughly reliable and has no bad habits. Address box 4,376 Post office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address R. S., 1,350 Broadway, corner of 36th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; can give the best city testimonials. Call on or address COACHMAN, 83 Chambers st., in the store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a man who thoroughly understands his business; 20 years' experience; best city references. Address for two days J. H., box 208 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN, who understands his business; can milk and do plain gardening if required; willing, useful worker; wife is a good cook and baker; city or country; good references. Address COACHMAN, 335 East 24th st., second floor.

STEADY SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man as good coachman or a waiter; sober, steady, honest man; good furnace fire maker; no objections to attending it in winter; good references from last place. Apply from 8 to 2 at 250 West 49th st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom, with good references; country preferred. Call at or address private stable, No. 4 East 31st st.

WANTED—FOR A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUATION as gardener and cook or housework; English. Address JAMES BENNETT, 8 70 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who has the best references and thoroughly understands his business. Address or apply to J. R., harness store, 37 Union square.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AS COACHMAN and to assist in garden and make himself generally useful; must be willing and obliging and be well recommended. Address Q. R. S., box 172 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, NO FAMily, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; best of references. Address G. K., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A PROtestant young man, who can work in a garden and make himself generally useful. Call or address W. K., 217 West 26th st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A SITUATION as coachman in the country; is a careful driver; understands gardening; best reference. Address J. L., box 178 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (ENGLISH), 35 years, with first class city and country references, a situation as coachman or to look after fast horses; drives four-in-hand if required. Address E. R., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; has the best references. Address P. F., box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A REspectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses; has no objection to going to the country; willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 6 West 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; good recommendations from last employer. Address D. H., box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable married man; no encumbrance; three first-class references from present employer; only leaving through family going to Europe. Call on or address JOHN, 32 East 31st st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COACHman by a young Englishman, married; none but a gentleman requiring the services of such a man need apply; can furnish six years' city references. Call on or address TAYLOR, 137 West 39th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS groom and make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Can be seen at the stable 121 West 18th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, WANTED, who understands the stationery business. Apply to WM. W. GEER, 121 Liberty st.

AN EXTRA CHANCE.—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, girls, learn Telegraphy, $20. We are now prepared to give positions. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening.

A BOY WANTED—IN A COUNTING OFFICE, TO make himself generally useful; must reside with his parents. Address in own handwriting, stating age and reference, B., box 1,514 New York Post office.

A BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, WANTED IN A lawyer's office. Answer in handwriting of applicant, stating age, references and wages expected. Address COUNSELLOR, box 179 Herald office.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV. AND 25th st., want an honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, Englishman or Turk, no older than 25 years; must be well recommended.

AGENTS WANTED.—A LIVE MAN, OF GOOD ADdress, in every manufacturing district, to sell an article of universal use; must be well recommended and acquainted in his district, of which he will have the sole control; to smart men a good income is insured. Address, with particulars, A. B., box 162 Herald office.

EMPLOYMENT.—I WANT 1,000 AGENTS TO CANVASS for the "Complete Herbalist." I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses, no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. A premium of a new dress given to lady canvassers. For full particulars call on or address GEORGE T. ARTHUR, 93 Liberty street, New York.

FIRST CLASS OYSTERMAN—ALSO AN OYSTER cook. Apply at 101 3d av. after 10 A. M.

TRAVELLING AGENT WANTED—TO SELL FINE toilet soaps, our own manufactured goods; want a man who knows all about soaps and has A No. 1 references. Address DELORME & QUENTIN, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY IN A COTTON COMmission house. Address, with reference, in own handwriting, box 787 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A FEW BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT CASH boys. Apply to EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY, THAT CAN mark or print tickets well for a lace and ribbon store. WILLIAM KINZEY, 692 Broadway.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY AT 13 CLINton place, basement office. Call from 9 to 2; lady in attendance.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS, STATING age, salary and references, BOY, box 239 Herald office.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 19 IN A FURNISHING goods store; one who has been in the business or in a fancy store preferred. E. BAILEY, 329 Hudson st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG STORE TO MAKE himself useful and attend soda fountain. Inquire at 622 7th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH WAITER to take entire charge of a dining room. Apply at St. Honoro, 72 West 40th st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CROCKERY PACKER; good salary and permanent employment to the right sort of a man. Apply to EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—TWO BOYS, TO SET UP TEN PINS AND make themselves generally useful; German preferred. South Brooklyn Garden, 251 Court st., between Baltic and Butler.

WANTED—IN A MERCHANT'S COUNTING HOUSE, a respectable boy, active and intelligent, for office duties; salary $100 first year. Address box 1,570 Post office.

WANTED—TWO WAITERS, EITHER WHITE OR colored, and a smart, active boy, about 14 years of age to attend a cigar stand. Apply at the Carlton House, corner of 14th st. and 4th av., between 5 and 7 A. M.

$10 PER DAY.—AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL newly patented articles of great merit. Samples mailed for 25c. 119 Nassau street, room 22.
GEO. L. FELTON.

THE TRADES.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.
W. E. WARING, 62 Bowery, corner Canal st.

ADJUSTER WANTED—FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S machines. Apply at WHEELER & WILSON'S Agency, 396 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

PLUMBER WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY; must be a first class workman and capable of taking charge of a shop. HAYDEN, GERE & CO., 84 Beekman st.

TAILORS WANTED.—FROCK AND BUSINESS COAT hands can find steady work at good prices. None but good mechanics need apply to FRIEDLANDER, STICH & CO., 327 Broadway, second loft.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE dentist business. Call at 24 West 22th st.

WANTED—SIX WIREWORKERS, BY GEO. HOHLweck, 219 Bowery.

WANTED—A BREAD BAKER; STEADY WORK. Apply corner 4th av. and 27th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WATCHMAKER; GOOD wages and steady work.
W. H. SCHULTZ, 335 Bowery.

WANTED—A BUTCHER; A SINGLE MAN PREferred. Apply at 26 6th av., between 10 and 12.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE ACCOMpagner une famille allant en France comme bonne d'enfants; elle ne desire point de gage seulement son voyage payé; bonnes recommendations. S'adresser, pour deux jours, 408 West 28th st.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAISE, AGE DE 28 ANS, desire trouver un place dans un famille privee comme valet de chambre pour le service de table et prendant intuire des enfants sur sa langue; bonne recommandations. S'adresser chez ses maitre actuelle, 51 Irving place, corner 19th st., lundi et mardi de 3 a 7 heures.

UNE FRANCAISE SE AYANT JAMAIS LE MAL DE mer, desire retourner en Europe avec une famille pour prendre soin d'enfants ou se rendre utile; peut fournir le bonne references. S'adresser 101 West 12th st., pendent une semaine.

CLOTHING.

AT ROSENTHAL'S, 223 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street (late 51 Third avenue), ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for cast-off Clothing and Carpets by inquiring or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

AT 267 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, M. LEON pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays the highest prices for ladies and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT R. NINTZ'S, 63 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Washington and Waverley places, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices R. NINTZ pays in cash for Silk Dresses, $10 to $60; gentlemen's Clothing, 50 per cent more will be paid than elsewhere. Please call or address. A note by post punctually attended by Mr. or Mrs. Nintz.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH avenue, near Forty-sixth street.—Having just received a large order from Omaha for cast-off Clothing and Carpets, will positively pay for Pants from $1 to $5; Coats, $5 to $20; Dresses, $10 to $50. Try and satisfy yourself by calling on or addressing Mr. and Mrs. FLATTO.

AT 51 SIXTH AVENUE.—A LARGE ORDER REceived for Cast-off Clothing, Jewelry, Carpets, &c. Astonishing prices can be obtained—for Pants, $3 to $12; Coats, $5 to $25; Dresses, $5 to $75, by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 51 Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. I guarantee to pay the highest prices for them. Please call on or address a note by post to J. AHALT, 175 Seventh avenue. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Ahalt.

AT THE GREAT ESTABLISHMENT, 834 SIXTH AVE-nue near Fourth street. We will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer for cast-off clothing, carpets, jewelry, &c., by calling or addressing by post. Satisfaction given by Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, CORNER BROADWAY.—Splendid Rooms; first class Table and attendance for families, $25 to $40 per week; transient, $3 per day; lodgings, $1. Sherman House.

1 SUIT OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITH FIRST CLASS Board, at summer prices, to gentlemen or families. Inquire at 156 West Twenty-third street.

2 WHITON STREET, NEAR MAPLE, LAFAYETTE, Jersey City.—Gentlemen can have Room, Breakfast and Tea; family private; one block from cars; Sunday dinner; price $5.

2 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, RICHLY FURNISHED, Axminster and Brussels Carpets, with or without Board; references required; very desirable, at 23 Clinton place.

3 WEST SIXTIETH STREET.—A LARGE SECOND floor Room, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife; location unsurpassed for the summer months; overlooking beautiful parts of Central Park. Terms $18 per week.

5 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, A PARlor Floor, handsomely furnished; also other Rooms, for gentlemen, at moderate prices. Private table, if required.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with good Board; hot and cold water in rooms, at 159 Macdougal street, near Washington square.

$6 TO $10.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH EXCELLENT Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEman and wife can obtain Board and pleasant Rooms at 29 East Washington place, between Broadway and square.

$6 TO $18.—NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with plenty of closet room; gas, grate, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; good table, home comforts. 252 West Fifteenth street.

7 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with Board, for families or single gentlemen; references given and required.

$8 TO $12 PER WEEK.—SECOND STORY ROOM, with extension, newly furnished, also single Room, with first class Board, at 154 Waverley place. Reference.

14TH STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board, en suite or singly; house and location unusually desirable. 166 West Fourteenth street. References.

14TH STREET, NO. 257, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND Eighth avenues.—House newly painted throughout; rooms neatly furnished and kept in perfect order; one large front Room for two gentlemen, $20; also single Rooms, with good, clean, substantial table.

16 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE Madison Avenue Park.—To let, furnished, with or without Board, Rooms on second floor; also two Hall Rooms on third floor.

17 WEST FORTY SECOND STREET.—A LARGE handsomely furnished second story front Room, with first class Board; also a large and small Room on third floor, all at summer prices.

18 AND 20 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Elegant furnished Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with Board, at summer prices.

20 WEST TWELFTH STREET, FIVE DOORS west of Fifth avenue.—Desirable furnished Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board, on moderate terms; also a single Room.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE suit of Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

24 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A few desirable Rooms, with or without Board; noon dinner; references given and required.

28 GREENWICH AVENUE.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, to gentlemen and their wives; Board for lady only.

30 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, on first and third floors, at summer prices; references exchanged.

33 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANT Second Floor Suit, with or without private table; also other Suits and family Rooms; summer prices; house newly furnished.

36 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR MADISON avenue.—A lady wishes to let, with Board, a large, handsomely furnished front Room on second floor; one large Room on fourth floor. References.

37 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms on second, third and fourth floors, with first class table, on reasonable terms, for summer.

42 GROVE STREET.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with large pantries, neatly furnished, to let, with excellent Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen at $16.

43D STREET, WEST, 244, ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—Delightful location for summer; splendid parlor; one single Room and large Room for two, with Board at reduced prices.

55 JANE STREET.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT Rooms can be obtained.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, for summer terms, in German family. References.

66 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—TWO FRONT Rooms, fourth floor, with Board, can be had immediately for summer and fall months, or longer; house, table and location very desirable; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

68 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—VERY DEsirable Rooms to let, with Board, at summer prices; house, location and table unexceptionable.

[illegible] to let, to [illegible] single gentlemen; house [illegible] first class, with home comforts; prices reduced. References exchanged.

112 MADISON AVENUE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first class Board and good attendance, for gentlemen or families; summer prices; references exchanged.

132 HENRY STREET.—A FEW RESPECTABLE young men can be accommodated with good Board; large and airy rooms.

133 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—A large, pleasant Room, handsomely furnished, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references.

143 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Seventh avenue.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms, with Board, for lady and gentleman or single gentlemen; also hall Room, with gas and water, for gentlemen; prices very reasonable.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO Rooms to let, with or without Board, in a private family; location unsurpassed in the city.

161 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN LEXington and Third avenues.—Front Rooms on second floor, hot and cold water, with good closets, nicely furnished, to let, with Board; reasonable terms.

161 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will rent an elegant Second Floor, newly furnished; private bath, front piazza; also a large, newly furnished front Room, third floor, with or without Board, to desirable parties or gentlemen whose families are absent; highest references.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; family private. Also a Parlor Floor, with carpets or fully furnished.

166 WEST TWENTIETH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Neatly furnished Rooms, with first-class Board, to families or gentlemen.

183 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—A FURNISHED Room, with Board, for gentlemen or ladies; table board $4; table and location first rate; house changed hands.

246 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FRONT Rooms on the second and third floors to let with board to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate.

310 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A NICELY furnished Parlor for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with good Board, $15; also pleasant front Room, $14.

400 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—SPACIOUS and exceedingly desirable Rooms, en suite or otherwise, with superior Board or unexceptionable private table; house and location strictly first class; moderate terms.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR TO LET (private family), with Board; terms very low; single Room for gentleman. 227 West Sixteenth street, three doors from Seventh avenue.

A LADY LIVING ALONE WOULD LET A FEW nicely furnished Rooms to gentlemen, with or without Board. References. Address L., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THEIR own house, first class and elegantly furnished, would rent to one or two persons handsome Rooms. Inquire at 53 West Thirty-second street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER TWO LARGE, WELL furnished Rooms, with Board, and single Room; also Physician's Office. References exchanged; location unexceptionable. Apply at 51 West Thirty-sixth street.

AN ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR ON PARK AVENUE, newly furnished, with all modern conveniences, to let, with Board, to desirable parties. Address LENOX, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARDING.—ONE OF THE BEST PLACES IN THE city for summer Boarding is 6 West Twenty-sixth street; pleasant rooms, excellent table, at reasonable prices. Baths of all kinds when desired.

BOARD IN A QUIET PRIVATE FAMILY.—A CHEERful front Room, with or without Board; bath attached; also, a handsome Room, with bay window nearly finished. 469 West Thirty-fourth street.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH handsomely furnished Rooms in a private family. Apply at 212 West Forty-third street, near Broadway.

LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With Board, to one or two single gentlemen, in a refined private family, below Fourteenth street. Address ROGETY, box [illegible] Herald office.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, near Central Park, and convenient to four lines of cars. Inquire at 313 West Fifty-fifth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A COMFORTABLE ROOM and Board with a respectable family, Jewish preferred; location central. Address HUGO, box 4,442 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE ROOMS in a private family, with Board for the lady only; between Sixth and Eighth avenues, and above Forty-second street. Address A. W., Uptown Branch Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD IN A private family where there are no other boarders; location between Fortieth street and Harlem; best references given and required. Address J. J. B., National Hotel, 125th street, Harlem, stating location, &c.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

383 PEARL STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM CITY Hall.—A family or a few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a private family, on reasonable terms; house has modern improvements.

HOTELS.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway.—Light, clean Rooms, with new Beds, 50c. a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; family Rooms $1 to $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street—Two hundred light rooms neatly furnished, 50c. or 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CORNER OF TWENTY-SIXTH street and Broadway.—Splendid family Rooms, first class table and attendance; $25 to $40 per week to permanent parties; transient, $3 per day; lodging, $1 to $2.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street, Broadway.—American plan; $3 50 per day; rooms all front; baths attached; best location in the city for families and transient guests; first class in all respects. WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

STURTEVANT HOUSE—AMERICAN PLAN—$3 50 PER day; great hotel centre; Broadway, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets; elevators and all the modern improvements. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

WHITNEY HOUSE, CORNER OF TWELFTH STREET and Broadway, first block above Stewart's.—Rooms en suite, with bath, &c., attached; also single Rooms, at very low rates for the summer; one of the best locations in the city.

ATALANTAS AND LONDONERS.
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FULL PARTICULARS
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BOAT RACE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A GENteel way, on a place of their own, in one of the most healthy and salubrious portions of New Jersey, situated between the Delaware Water Gap and Schooley's Mountain Springs, and near a nice lake, on which there is a boat, good fishing, &c., and replete with every convenience for comfort and enjoyment, would like to take a family of six to eight persons for the season, who are willing to pay a fair price for first class accommodations. For particulars, terms, &c., address J. L. HOWELL, Hope, Warren county, N. J.

AT FLUSHING, FIVE MINUTES FROM MAIN STREET depot—Fine shady grounds, large, airy Rooms; private family; superior table; location unsurpassed. Call on or address Mrs. CHARLES, Barclay street.

A FEW PERSONS MAY FIND FIRST CLASS BOARD at a farm house, four hours from city; location pleasant and healthy; house and rooms large; plenty of shade and fruit; terms moderate; access by boat and cars. Address box 80 Chester Conn.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE LINE OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad, between South Orange and Morristown, for a gentleman, wife and daughter; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., A. M., Post office box 1,820.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Pleasant Room to let, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Address B. O., box 3,335 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CROSS RIVER, FOUR MILES from Katonah station, Harlem Railroad; pleasant and healthy location; large farm house; well shaded; good table; plenty of milk, fruit and vegetables; stabling; terms $8 per week. Address CYRUS H. REYNOLDS, Cross River, Westchester county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., for gentleman, wife, three children (aged 11, 9 and 6), and servant; must have plenty shade, fruit and vegetables. Address J. H. B., Jr., box 93 Post office, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN VICINITY OF Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington or Tarrytown, for gentleman, wife and boy, 11 years old. Address immediately, stating terms and particulars, R., 70 East Thirty-fourth street, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A PARTY OF 11 persons; 7 Rooms required; good table and plenty of shade about the house; two hours from the city. Terms must be from $10 to $12. Address W. B. S., station F, New York.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOUR PERSONS CAN BE ACcommodated with desirable Rooms and Board; beautiful cottage, lawn, shade and fruit trees. Inquire at No. 9 West Twenty-third street.

GOOD BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE—LARGE AIRY Rooms. Address JAMES SMITH, Lexington, Greene county, N. Y.

LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—17 acres of beautiful lawn, well shaded, fine walks and drives. G. H. RING, Proprietor.

NEWPORT.—PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE DEsirable Rooms, with Board, for the season, in an elegant country residence on the sea shore, with every comfort of country life may apply to Mrs. M. N. SHEARMAN, No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street, where photograph of the house may be seen.

ONE LARGE FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with superior Board and surroundings, with ample stable accommodation, for the next three months or longer, with a private family, in the healthy and beautiful town of Norwalk, Conn., near Long Island Sound, on the line of the New York and New Haven Railroad. Address COUNTRY BOARD, box 144 Post office, Norwalk, Conn.

[illegible] village of Southampton, Long Island. Good bracing air, pure water and delightfully situated; fifteen minutes' ride from the ocean. Cars run direct from Hunter's Point. Address S. E. RANDALL, Southampton, Long Island.

SHARON SPRINGS.—PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE; good location and near the springs; price, $10 and $12 per week. For further particulars inquire of WM. HUTT, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL. ADDRESS G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, THREE FURNISHED Rooms, with a small private family; suitable for gentlemen and wives or four or five single gentlemen. Address G. A. DEMAREST, Nyack, N. Y.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A LARGE, pleasant Room, with good Board, for the summer, within 20 minutes of New York, on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; terms moderate; no other boarders. Address H., box 5,062 Post office, New York.

WANTED—FOR THE 1ST OF JULY, IN JERSEY, permanent Board, for a gentleman, with wife and three young children; must not cost more than $100 a month and be near a school. Address T., box 163 Herald office.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR TWO young men; distance from New York not exceeding 15 miles; easy access to and from the city; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, A. U., box 237 New York Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, thirty minutes from New York by rail or boat. Seven desirable Parlors with Bedrooms, at moderate rates to July 1, 15, and August 1. Address E. McMICHAEL, Bergen Point.

AT STATEN ISLAND—FIRST CLASS BOARD AND elegant Rooms can be secured in a German family, occupying a magnificent house; shady grounds; private bath house; stable. Address, box 6,195 Post office, N. Y.

A.—ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., now open. Rooms, en suite and singly. For terms and other information apply, in person or by letter, to DE CAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

BELVIDERE HOUSE, CORNER OLD BERGEN ROAD and Danforth avenue, Greenville, N. J.—Now open for boarders; fine accommodations and charming location; board from $8 to $10 a week; bathing and fishing at at the place. A. ZOUGNER, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island—Now open; Rooms en suite and singly; fronts the bay; 30 minutes by boat every hour from Dey street. Near landing.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY, to lease.—Furnished; 40 Bedrooms. Apply to JOHN W. STOKES, Irving House, 917 Walnut street, Philada.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—NOW open; two hours from New York by New Haven Railroad; good bathing; fine drives; healthy country; engagements on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN S. BLISS, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., IS now open for reception of guests. Accommodations can be secured either by letter or personal application. J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

LINWOOD HOUSE—ON THE PALISADES, NOW open; one hour from city, very fine location; boat from foot of Spring street at 10 A. M., Thirty-fourth street 10:35. Apply on the premises or at 841 Broadway.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—NOW open, situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; splendid sea bathing, sailing and driving; fishing unexcelled; reached by steamer Escort, pier 6 North river, and by Long Island Railroad from James slip; terms moderate. Send for circular. H. B. PARSONS.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, L. I.—NOW OPEN, under new management; good drives, boating, bathing and fishing are among the many pleasures of the locality. C. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

SOUTHSIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., ON GREAT South Bay, 1½ hour by Southside Railroad, open for guests; good fishing and boating. Mrs. E. C. KING & SON, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORT.—UP THE HUDSON, AT CLAVERack.—Board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds, shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of White Mountain House, N. H.

THE PAVILION, at Coney Island Point will be opened for the season on Tuesday, June 11, 1872.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA county, N. Y., will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for Rooms can be addressed to Claverack, or to G. MARTIN, 445 Hudson street, New York, where diagram of rooms can be seen. H. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, L. I., TWO miles from Rockaway, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.—This magnificent hotel is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by Southside Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburg.

WYANDANK HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—THIS favorite hotel is now open for the reception of permanent or transient guests; terms moderate. DAVID TAYLOR, Proprietor.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done to short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—383 Bleecker street, immediate possession, for any respectable business. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A.—TO LET, BUILDINGS, PARTS OF BUILDINGS and Lofts, on a corner exceedingly well lighted, with or without power. Apply at 103 Cliff street.

A.—TO LET, TO A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST, FURnished, the Parlor Floor and one large front Bedroom if required, in first class house No. 7 West Forty-fifth street, first house from Fifth avenue; gas, fuel and servants supplied. Apply as above.

FOUR STORY HOUSE—WIDE OPEN, JUNCTION OF Broadway, corner Sixth avenue, fronting square, together or divided, for any kind of business whatever, 56 West Thirty-second street.

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—TO LEASE, ON FORTY-third street, within 75 feet of the entrance to the Harlem road, a Store, 19x70. For particulars apply next door, to GEO. E. CHARLES.

LAUNDRY TO LET—AND AN EXTENSIVE CUSTOM for sale; rent $50; excellent location; a fortune to the right party. Address LABOR CENTRAL, Herald office.

OFFICES TO LET—AT FROM $60 TO $2,000 PER ANnum. SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., 29 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH LARGE AND SMALL Rooms. Apply to JOHN S. SCHULTZE, or 639 West Fifty-first street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, large and small, with use of steam elevator, also heated by steam. 418 and 420 West Twenty-seventh street.

STORE TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUTTER Stand; cheap rent. Apply at 777 Eighth avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.

TO LET—A STORE AND BACK ROOMS, IN NEW house, 18 Cornelia street, suitable for a butcher. Apply to H. H. HAIGHT, 24 First avenue.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE DISPATCH BUILDING, 11 Frankfort street, suitable for business purposes; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, A large Building, four stories, basement and loft, 209 feet front by 75 deep; well situated for any kind of manufacturing business; or will be let in rooms to suit applicants. Inquire at 501 First avenue (Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets).

TO LEASE—DOCK FOOT OF WEST FIFTY-FOURTH street; any number of lots required; 200 feet of water front; possession immediately; office; barn, containing 12 stalles; lime and other sheds on the premises. Apply to D. F. DIKES, Eleventh avenue and Fifty-second street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A HOUSE, WITH 12 ROOMS, WITH STABLE AND two acres of Ground, between Nyack and Piermont; boating and bathing. Inquire at 17 Dey street, second floor.

TO LET FURNISHED—RENT MODERATE, THREE story and basement brick House, 12 rooms; all improvements; good location, convenient to ferries; in Brooklyn. JOHN PURDY, 212 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 20 EAST FIFTIETH street, near Fifth avenue, at a low rent till October; to rent from October if desired. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 43½ Dispenard street.

TO LET—THE FINE AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Residence, 17 rooms, 42 West Twenty-fourth street; immediate possession. Apply from 10 to 12. Reduced rent to good tenants.

Unfurnished.

A.—HOUSE TO LET, 12 ABINGDON SQUARE; ALL improvements and in fine order; immediate possession. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A.—FOUR STORY BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET—53 Horatio street; all improvements; in fine order; reduced rent. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson st.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, VERY DESIRABLY AND centrally located; 11 rooms. Inquire of C. PITT & SON, 83 East Ninth street.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House on south side of Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; in thorough repair; rent low to responsible party. Inquire at 295 Washington street, or at 226 West Thirty-first street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 16 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square, gentlemen can secure large, finely furnished Rooms for the summer; references required.

A PLEASANT BACK PARLOR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, without board. 326 West Twenty-second street.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET—For one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 400 East Twenty-third street, corner First avenue, second floor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN and their wives or single gentlemen at 50 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; private family; references required.

FURNISHED PARLORS OR BEDROOMS FOR LADIES or gentlemen.—House quiet; no children; gas, bath and closets. Terms moderate. Apply at 212 West Twenty-fifth street, below Seventh avenue.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, at 157 West Twenty-third street. Reference required.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, without [illegible]

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a comfortably furnished Room, with use of gas and bath, at 59 Downing street.

SPACIOUS, COOL, CONNECTING ROOMS, FRESHLY furnished; tidily kept; desirable from vicinity to Broadway and first class restaurants; also a single Room. 36 East Twelfth street, just west of Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ONE OR TWO ROOMS, SUITable for two gentlemen, at 117 East Thirty-first street, near Fourth avenue.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, 115 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to gentlemen only. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, NEWLY FURNISHED Apartments; modern conveniences. 35 West Tenth st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATLY FURnished Room, with gas; $10 per month. 226 West Thirteenth street.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only; hot and cold water, bath, gas and every convenience; terms moderate; splendid location. 120 West Forty-fifth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway.

TWO LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Also other Rooms at very moderate prices. 165 Thompson street, one door from Bleecker.

TWO FURNISHED UPPER ROOMS, FRONT AND back, high ceiling, gas, &c., $3 each, to gentlemen only, in spacious private residence, No. 6 St. Mark's place, near Broadway. No bill at door.

TWO OR THREE PLAINLY FURNISHED FRONT Rooms, for housekeeping; desirable location; terms very low. 1,275 Broadway, junction Sixth avenue, next corner of Thirty-fourth street.

1.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SEVERAL COMfortably furnished Rooms to gentlemen or for light housekeeping. Also a large, handsomely furnished Reception Room, for a physician's office. Terms moderate. 230 West Thirty-eighth street.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 154, WEST SIDE, NEAR TWENTY-first street.—Large front Rooms to let, on first story, handsomely furnished, with bath, gas, &c.; also smaller Rooms. References.

39 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE family offer two very fine Rooms to gentlemen only; also a beautiful back Parlor to gentleman and wife. References required.

43 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTH STREET.—A handsomely furnished front Parlor, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; price $3.

46 THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in private house.

103 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Large furnished Room to let; private house.

112 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET, TWO PARlors, either for a physician's office, or for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also one Room on second floor; all newly furnished.

119 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A WHOLE Floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or separately, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, on reasonable terms; convenient to all cars. Reference.

128 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—ROOMS, only about half price during summer; gentlemen, without Board; first class.

134 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Furnished Bedroom, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family; references required.

151 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET, FURnished, to a small, tidy family, Parlor Floor, Basements and two Rooms on third floor; secretary bed in back parlor.

200 GRAND STREET, NEAR BOWERY.—TO LET, nicely furnished, two small Rooms and one large Room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; terms moderate. References.

480 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished, one large Room, suitable for single gentlemen or for light housekeeping, at $1 50 per week; also one Hall Room at $3 per week.

ATALANTAS AND LONDONERS
LOOK OUT FOR
THE EXTRA TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
FULL PARTICULARS
OF THE
GREAT INTERNATIONAL
BOAT RACE.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUIT OF Parlors [illegible] Floor, for club purposes, to gentlemen. 1,179 Broadway.

A.—FLOOR AND APARTMENTS TO LET, IN NINTH ward; rent from $8 to $20 per month. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A NICE THIRD FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS IN PRIvate house 364 West Twenty-seventh street. Good neighborhood. Low rent.

A THIRD FLOOR (FOUR ROOMS), IN GOOD ORder, in brown stone house [illegible] East Forty-ninth street; use of stationary wash tubs; rent cheap to a desirable family.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICE, COMFORTABLE THIRD FLOOR; LARGE, airy rooms; gas, water, bath, &c.; very desirable location; reduced rent; possession immediate. 216 East Tenth street, near Second avenue.

CHOICE OF ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR, HOUSE Twelfth street, near Sixth avenue; private family of three; no other rooms rented; terms for summer, $25 front, $20 back, for two; references exchanged. Address J. L., box 125 Herald office.

HARLEM.—A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET; FIVE rooms; rent $20. 331 East 113th street.

HAVING TOO MUCH ROOM, I WILL LET SECOND Floor; best location; all improvements; rent low. Inquire on premises, 309 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue.

TO LET—FRONT AND BACK PARLORS ON SECOND floor, with commodious closets between, unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife; gas and bath in house. Apply at 59 Downing street.

45 EAST TENTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—Basement to let, unfurnished; also other Rooms, neatly furnished, at moderate rent.

64 IRVING PLACE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Eighteenth street.—Unfurnished Apartments to let. Apply at the above address.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
FRIDAY, June 14,
at 11 o'clock at our salesrooms,
95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS,
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS BY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS OF THE AMERICAN, FRENCH AND BELGIAN SCHOOLS, AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND EXAMPLES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS, viz:—

Edward Gay,	W. M. Brown,	G. H. McCord,
Wm. Hart,	A. F. Tait,	H. J. Blauvelt,
W. Horner,	H. O. Young,	J. R. Stone,
J. H. Cafferty,	C. P. Ransenburg,	A. T. Crook,
J. W. Pattison,	Grierson Wilson,	T. Moran,
F. De Brakeleer,	W. Toussaint,	Verneer,
F. Beyer,	Guilleman,	And others.

Also,
to pay advances and charges,
a number of Paintings, including two by D. M. Carter entitled the "Women of Samaria" and "A New Dress for Dolly."
The above will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, 11th inst.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
SATURDAY, JUNE 15,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salerooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Mirrors, Carpets, Oilcloths, &c. Details in time.

ART NOTICE
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday and Friday, June 13 and 14, at No. 60 Liberty street, A HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS For full particulars see future advertisements. The same is now on exhibition free.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD, AUCtioneer.
OSGOOD & CO.,
Salesrooms 126 Chambers street, near College place,
will sell on
TUESDAY, June 11, 10½ A. M.,
at 55 Bond street,
entire contents of large Boarding House, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, painted and black walnut Bedsteads, marble top Washstands, Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows, gilt frame Mirrors, oak Extension Tables and Chairs, Parlor Suits, in reps and velvet; Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Kitchenware.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Genteel second hand Furniture.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
will sell at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
a large assortment of Household Furniture, walnut Bedroom Suits, rosewood Bedroom Suits, painted Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, in reps, brocatel, moquet; some very fine Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Wardrobes, Etageres, mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, cane seat Chairs, Rockers, light Stands, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, &c.; a large assortment of Sewing Machines, Office Furniture, &c.; also two very fine rosewood imported Pianofortes.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
Will be sold at auction on Tuesday, June 11, by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, the 35 Lots bounded by Avenue 113th and 114th streets and Harlem river, together with the valuable water right in front thereof; also one Lot west side avenue A, 50.5 feet north of 114th street, with boat shop thereon; also, the three story brick House and lease of Lot No. 265 Monroe street, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets.

AUCTION NOTICE.
M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
will sell this day (Monday), at 10½, at 79 Nassau street, a fine and general assortment of first class Furniture, comprising Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Extension and other Tables, Velvet and other Carpets, French plate Mirrors, Parlor Desks, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY—MONDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
31ST REGULAR SPRING SALE
of
STRAW GOODS.
300 CASES FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
Attention of buyers invited. Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 132 Church street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CARPETS—ABOUT 25 ROLLS of Tapestry, Three-ply and other Carpets, slightly imperfect; together with Oilcloths, Mats, Matting, &c., [illegible] at 152 Canal street. Come [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF
Handsome and genteel Household Furniture,
on this day (Monday), June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant brown stone residence of Albert A. Vanderhoof, Esq., leaving for Europe, 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue. Parlors—Velvet medallion Carpets; grand square rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; Pompadour and Marie Antoinette style Parlor Suits, in satin; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art, Etageres, Tables, Cabinets, Bookcase, Turkish Suit, in reps, with silk tassels, cost $500, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, covered with reps, Clock, Vases, Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains, Buffet, Dining Table, China Dinner Set, Crystal, Glass and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Basement and servants' Furniture, &c. House to let. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION
Largest sale of the season.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
at the elegant residence 23 West 15th street,
between 5th and 6th avenues,
on THIS DAY (Monday), June 10,
sale commencing 10½ o'clock,
rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings,
Bronzes, velvet Carpets, Silverware,
rare, costly Works of Art,
at public auction.
AUGUSTE MARTINES & CO., Auctioneers.
Drawing Room Suits; superb sets Furniture, Pompadour and Marie Antoinette styles, richest description covering; rosewood canopy Etagere, Cabinet, Secretary Bookcase, Tables, Encoignures, 300 volumes choice Books, artistic Bronze Statuary, Clock, velvet medallion Carpets, Paintings by eminent artists, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, four round corners, celebrated maker, embroidered cloth cover; Stove, Canterbury, Mirrors, Curtains, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Linen, Chinaware, Cutlery, Glassware, rosewood and walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Mattresses, Bedding, Toilet Tables; also all Furniture of servants' apartments. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Sixth avenue cars or Fifth avenue stages.

A LARGE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEhold Furniture, commencing at 10½ o'clock this (Monday) morning. LUKE FITZGERALD will dispose of the Furniture of private residence 120 West 22d street, in lots, to the highest bidders, consisting of magnificent carved rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, used 8 months, cost $850; elegant Parlor Suits, covered in rich satin and brocatel; Library and Dining Room Suits; Bookcase, 500 vols. Books; Etageres, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Curtains, &c.; 14 Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and black walnut, celebrated city makers; Hair and Spring Beds, Bedding, &c.; Oil Paintings, Bronzes; black walnut Buffet, cost $300; Extension Tables, Chairs, Cut Glass, China Dinner and Tea Set; Basement and Kitchen Furniture, &c. The whole complete Furniture and Household Effects contained in above first class private residence. 300 lots, by catalogue, regardless of cost. Furniture packed and shipped for purchasers. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL ON Friday, June 14, at the auction rooms 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway—Large sale of rich Household Furniture, Carpets, Piano, Mirrors, &c.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO.,
salesroom 227 Bowery,
will sell to-morrow (Monday), at 12½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, at 229 East Twenty-first street, one Coach, in perfect order.
JOHN LEDDY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 227 Bowery.
Will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 511 Broome street, in lots, the entire Stock and Fixtures of that Liquor Store, consisting—viz., four-pull English Beer Pump, two black walnut Counters, Cases and Shelving, Chandeliers, Screens, Ice Box, Stoves, Glassware, Engravings, together with a general assortment of Liquors.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell this day, at 12½ o'clock, at 229 East Twenty-first street, one Coach, in perfect order.
JOHN LEDDY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY DAUCHY & JOHNSON.
S. W. DAUCHY, Auctioneer,
will sell, on Tuesday, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at 223 Eighth avenue, the entire Stock and Fixtures of a Crockery and Glass Store, consisting of Tea Sets, Plates, Dishes, Vases, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Tumblers, Goblets, Wine Glasses, Willow Ware, Woodware, Ornaments; also Awning, Awning Posts, Lamps, Store Fixtures, &c.

BY DAUCHY & JOHNSON.—S. W. DAUCHY, AUCtioneer, sells this day, at 2 o'clock, at 451 Canal street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor Suits, in reps and haircloth; black walnut Bedroom Suits, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Washstands, Bureaus, Lounges, Pianoforte, Chairs of all kinds, Extension and Side Tables, Wardrobes, Crockery, Glass and Wooden Ware; 75 to 100 Velvet, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Hair Top Mattresses, French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Looking Glasses, Window Curtains, Shades, Knives and Forks, Kitchen Utensils, and everything necessary for housekeeping. Also 25 black walnut Desks, 60 Stools, Office Table, Bookcases, Stoves, Mattings, &c., the furniture of a large commercial college.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER.—Sells, 10½ o'clock, 367 East Tenth street, elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings of private family in lots. Dealers invited.
I. J. SWARZKOPH, 273 Bowery.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND
the auction sale
of fine Residence and nine handsome Villa Plots,
TO-DAY,
at Orange, N. J.
Only 30 minutes from city; 25 trains to and fro daily.
Take 11 o'clock A. M. train foot of Barclay street.
Sale positive.
For maps and particulars apply to CAPERS, CLARK & CO., 82 Cedar street, New York.

HENRY PREHER & SON, AUCTIONEERS—OFFICE 172 East Houston street—Sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 131 South Fifth avenue, Grocery and Milk Store, Counter Fixtures, Icebox, assortment of Groceries, canned Fruit, Wood Ware, &c.

SALES AT AUCTION.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER, 534 BROADWAY.
Large and Attractive Special Sale of
RICH EMBROIDERED LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT THE SALESROOM, 534 BROADWAY,
between Spring and Prince streets.
Comprising a splendid assortment of rich embroidered Lace, Nottingham and Guipure Curtains. The entire Stock of a large importing house, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, positively without any reserve, to close consignment, offering a fine opportunity to housekeepers and the trade.
Goods now on exhibition.
Also, same day,
at 12 o'clock precisely,
a lot of solid Silverware, comprising Tea Set, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Dessert Knives, Berry Spoons, &c., to close an estate. Sale positive and unreserved.

HENRY FELTMAN, AUCTIONEER.
Largest Auction Rooms in this city, corner of Dey and Greenwich streets. On Wednesday next, June 12, at 11 o'clock prompt, WHITNEY & FELTMAN will sell, as above, large stock of Horses, Wagons, Harness, &c. This sale, being our first horse sale, will be worthy of the attention of dealers and private buyers. The stock will comprise new Dailey's Road Wagons, top and no top Wagons, Phaetons, Business Wagons, &c.; there will be over 30 horses, some being very fast. Sale will be peremptory. Parties wishing to put in their horses or wagons must have them entered on our books by Monday, 5 P. M.

HARLEM.—J. R. FOLEY, AUCTIONEER.—MONDAY, June 10, at 10 A. M., at 327 East 125th street, will be sold the entire Household Furniture of John Stratton, Esq. Downtown purchasers take Harlem boats, Harlem Railroad, or Second and Third avenue cars. Catalogues ready. J. R. FOLEY & CO., Auctioneers. Office and salesroom 2,386 Third avenue.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, June 12, on the premises,
21 magnificent Villa Plots, in the beautiful,
healthy, accessible and popular village of
New Brighton, Staten Island.
This superior and splendid property, well known as the residence of W. S. Pendleton, Esq., is situated near St. Marks Hotel and adjacent to the splendid villas of John C. Green and A. P. Stokes, Esqs., on Hamilton avenue, St. Marks and Crescent places, only five minutes' walk from New Brighton landing and forty-five minutes from Wall street. For accessibility, health, beauty of location, fine scenery and elegant surroundings, the property cannot be surpassed. Take Staten Island ferryboat at pier 19, North River, at 3 o'clock on day of sale. For maps, &c., apply to Jere. Johnson, Jr., 25 Nassau street, New York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
Great, positive, absolute and unconditional auction sale
by order of
Rahway Land Improvement Company
on the premises,
SATURDAY, June 15, 1872.
Every Lot must be sold to partition the property.
Lots are situated at the new railroad station at Rahway, N. J., now being erected at a cost of $17,000.
Free Excursion Train,
Grafulla's Band,
Harrison, the great Improvisatore.
Free excursion tickets and maps are now ready at the office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., 25 Nassau street, New York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
MELVILLE E. MEAD'S great sale of
Villa Plots, at Darien, Conn.,
postponed on account of storm
will take place on the
premises, MONDAY, June 10,
at 11 o'clock, rain or shine.
Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
Ample banquet under tent.
Harrison, the great Improvisatore.
Parties attending from New York will take 9 o'clock train at Twenty-seventh street, over New York and New Haven Railroad. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, 25 Nassau street, New York.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, June 12,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, large assortment of Household Furniture, Mirrors, Painting, Beds, Bedding, Brussels and three-ply Carpets, &c., &c.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER—MARSHAL SALE this day at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 59 Great Jones street, Household Furniture, viz.:—Rosewood and walnut marble top Centre Tables, do. Bureaus and Washstands, Turkish and other Lounges, Sofas, rosewood Sideboards, walnut and mahogany Bookcases, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Mirrors, Clocks, Velvet Carpets, Oilcloths, 500 lace and muslin Window Shades, Piano, &c. PATRICK DAILY, City Marshal.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.
3 story brown stone dwelling House and Lot, Twenty-second ward. Will sell on Thursday, June 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway—
Three story high stoop brown stone Dwelling House, 334 West Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; House 17x46.6, in good order, with all modern improvements; Lot 17x98.9; title perfect. Maps, terms, permit to examine property, and all other particulars at office of auctioneer, 59 Great Jones street, near Bowery.

J. H. HINDLE, AUCTIONEER.
Beautiful Building Sites.
On THURSDAY, June 13, 1872,
at 1 P. M. (if stormy the next fair day), on the premises, important executors' sale at auction of 180 Building Lots.
Being the estate of C. P. Hopper, deceased, known as Prospect Park,
adjoining the Bellevue Nursery, in the city of Paterson, N. J., one hour from New York.
These lots are choice in every particular, the location being most charming, fronting on the finely graded Haledon avenue, on a high elevation, commanding most magnificent views of the Passaic River, and surrounding country for twelve miles, and looking directly down on the city of Paterson. The railway station is only ten minutes' walk from the property.
Terms of sale will be as follows.—Ten per cent on day of sale; 15 per cent in thirty days, and 15 per cent additional in sixty days from day of sale; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Trains leave N. [illegible] For maps and further particulars [illegible] A. M. and 12 [illegible] HINDLE, 125 Main street, Paterson, or to the executors, P. C. HOPPER, Brodine street, Jersey City Heights; C. C. HOPPER, or G. W. HOPPER, on the premises.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER.
Office 79 Montgomery street, Jersey City.
The great sale of 179 Lots on the DeMotte Homestead is postponed, in consequence of the storm, to this day, June 10, 1872, at two o'clock P. M., on the ground rain or shine.
N.B.—If the day should be stormy the sale will take place in the Paterson Plank Road House.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 79 MONTgomery street, Jersey City, will sell on Wednesday June 12, at 3 P. M., on the premises, the elegant Residence and Grounds, situated on Storms avenue, late Hudson av. The house contains 15 rooms, bath, stationary tubs, &c.; grounds 215x100, and has two fronts; grounds beautifully laid out with choice fruits, grapes, flower and shrubbery; only three minutes to horse cars. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 79 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUtion I will expose at public sale, this day, at 11 A. M., at 151 Clinton street, the following:—1 Horse, 1 Baker's Wagon, 1 set of Harness. By order of
WILLIAM ALT, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN M'DONOUGH, AUCTIONeer, will sell on Monday, June 10, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., a Lease of four years of a butcher shop, together with Horse, Wagon and Harness; splendidly fitted up and good location, at 1,032 Third avenue. This is a chance seldom offered.
CORNELIUS FARLEY,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL Mortgage, E. FIELD, Sheriff's and General Auctioneer, salesroom, 121 Bowery, will sell, this day, at 10 o'clock, at the southwest corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-sixth street, a large and desirable stock of Dry Goods of the latest style, Hosiery, Shawls, &c.; also, Store Fixtures, Counters, Shelving, &c.; sale positive. By order of Attorney for Mortgagee.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER.
By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine street, New York.
Wednesday, June 12, 1872,
at 12 M., on the premises,
Great Continuation Sale
of the
Magnificent Villa Plots, on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain,
at Wyoming,
the new railroad centre of New Jersey, 15 miles from New York by the proposed route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Englewood and Millburn.
The sale of May 23 continued for five hours, when, owing to the lateness of the hour, it was adjourned till the 12th June, when the balance of these choice plots will be positively sold.
The Station is on the property.
Splendid music will be furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
Luncheon before the sale.
Special train will leave New York at 11 A. M. from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets. For maps and passes apply to the Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 42 East Broadway, 500 lots fine Silk and other Dresses, Skirts and Remnants; fine Bedding and Table Linen, Undergarments, Boots and Shoes; also fine Coats, Pants, Vests. By order J. Aaron, 197 Grand st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 29 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets, Spreads. By order Charles Cudlipp, Spring street, and George Cudlipp, East Twelfth street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 29 New Bowery, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 11 o'clock,
500 lots of Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamond and Gold Rings, Pins, Earrings, Bracelets, Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains;
Opera Glasses, Guns, Pistols, Silverware,
Musical and Mathematical Instruments, Fancy Goods.
By order of A. J. Jackson, 20 Prince street.

R. J. GARRETTSON, AUCTIONEER.
Peremptory auction sale at
Rutherford Park, N. J.,
the great city of the future,
lying between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western
and Erie Railroads.
On THURSDAY, June 13, at 10½ A. M.,
by LUCKEY & SHUTE,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Dealers,
78 Cedar street, New York.
four handsome Cottage Residences,
400 Lots,
Also 30 Plots,
1,500 feet valuable frontage on the
Passaic River.
High, healthy and commanding charming mountain and river scenery.
25 minutes from Barclay and Christopher street ferries.
Quickest time, lowest fare, lightest taxes
of any suburb around New York.
Terms 70 per cent on mortgage.
Sale without reserve,
to close an undivided estate.
Leave New York at 10½ A. M. sharp, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, by Barclay and Christopher street ferries.
Free lunch and full band of music.
Get tickets and circulars free of charge at our office.
LUCKEY & SHUTE, 78 Cedar street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

RICHARD WALTERS SELLS, WEDNESDAY, 12TH, at 11 o'clock, at 201 East Eleventh street Stock of a contractor giving up business; 7 Horses, 10 Brick Carts and Harness, down town Cart, Feed Truck, Coal Cart, light Wagon, Packs, Bars, Sledges, Drills, Screws, &c.

SUPREME COURT SALES.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
under direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., Referee, the two two story basement and attic brick Houses (with stores) 127 and 129 West Broadway, between White and Walker street; size ground 37.6 by 100 feet.
Also, at the same time and place,
under direction of Jacob A. Gross, Esq., Referee, the four story and basement brick Tenement House on front, and the three story frame House on rear, of lot known as 16½ Hamilton street; size lot, 17.4 by 103.6.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, 37 Cedar street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND GENeral auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Chambers and Centre street, one Steam Fire Engine, known as Engine No. 7 of the Fire Department of the city of New York, Tender and Apparatus belonging to the same. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
JOEL O. STEVENS, Under Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE AT public auction, this day, at 12 M., at 136 West Thirty-eighth street, all the Right, Title and Interest of Hugh McLaughlin of, in and to the Stock, Fixtures and Contents of a Horseshoeing Establishment, situate at the above named place, which he had on the 11th day of April, 1872, or at any time thereafter. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. SHIELDS, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND GENeral Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 206 and 208 East Forty-third street, the Stock, Fixtures and Machinery of a Planing Mill. Also several Horses, Wagons, Trucks, Harness, &c., &c. By order, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
PETER McGINNESS, Deputy.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, IN FRONT OF C. W. Payne's store, Sag Harbor, Suffolk county, on arrival of train from New York June 13, 1872, a handsome seaside House, for summer and winter; 20 minutes' drive from Sag Harbor Railroad station; 100 acres land; a Gothic cottage, in fine order, and other good outbuildings; 500 trees in fruit; cedar and other groves; a grand water front and beautiful view on all sides; cool and delightful in summer and shaded in winter.
Cars leave Hunter's Point 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., arriving at Sag Harbor at 1:10 and 9:10 P. M. Returning, leave Sag Harbor at 5 A. M. and 1:20 P. M. Can be viewed at any time before sale; terms easy. Inquire of JAMES L. PHELPS, Real Estate Broker, 334 Fulton street, Brooklyn, or at Payne's store, Sag Harbor.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS BROADWAY CIGAR STORE, ESTablished many years, centrally located and doing a profitable business. Has a large regular custom, besides transient. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, 98 Broadway.

A BROADWAY RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—Lease of three years; elegantly fitted up; first class location, no better; a chance that seldom occurs. SOREN'S Store Agency, 396 Broadway.

A CORNER BAKERY FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN; also Confectioneries, Ice Cream Saloons, Restaurants, down town Lunch and Sample Rooms, Country Hotels, corner Groceries, Crockery Stores, Flour Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A WHOLESALE LIQUOR OR RECTIFYING BUSIness (half interest) for sale; also corner Liquor Stores, Meat Markets, Cigar Stores, wholesale Soda Water Business, Lager Beer Gardens. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A BROADWAY LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—DOING a large and profitable business; best location in the city; ill health the only cause of sale. SOREN'S Store Agency, 396 Broadway.

A PAINT SHOP FOR SALE—EXCELLENT LOCAtion; plenty of business; rent only $8 a month; sickness the cause of selling. Apply at corner of Broome and Mulberry streets.

A GOOD PAYING GROCERY ON A LEADING avenue for sale cheap; apartments to live in, and very low rent. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 67 East Houston street.

A.—A HARDWARE AND HOUSEFURNISHING Store, old stand; excellent business; rent $18; long lease, fully stocked; price only $1,200; great bargain. MAX BAYERSDORFER, 245 Bowery, corner Stanton street.

A RARE CHANCE.—KNICKERBOCKER EXPRESS for sale, the owner having other business. Apply at 223 West Forty-third street, or 313 Canal street.

A CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT AND ICE CREAM SAloon; central location; great business thoroughfare; only $500; splendid chance. Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A.—DINING ROOMS FOR SALE, LOCATED ON great business avenue, doing a large business; lease two years; our June register free on application. BETTS & YORSTON, Auctioneers, 56 West Twenty-second street.

A.—CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE; LEASE five years; low rent; store handsomely fitted; we court investigation. Call early. Our Register mailed gratis. BETTS & YORSTON, Business Agents, 56 West Thirty-second street.

A.—LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE, $350; WELL FITTED up; two years' Lease; rent only $35; good stock; greatest bargain ever advertised; our June Register gratis. BETTS & YORSTON, Auctioneers, 55 West Thirty-second street.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED NEAR ONE of the principal ferries; doing a good business; established over ten years; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 28 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE—ON EIGHTH, SIXTH AND Third avenues; also in Brooklyn and country, some bargains, at easy terms. STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

FEED STORE FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—FOUR [illegible] location for the business with store; cheap rent and good [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BUTTER AND CHEESE STAND IN Washington Market; doing a good business. Apply to JOHNSON & WILCOX, 309 in fish market.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE OWNER having other business, the Stock and Fixtures of the meat and vegetable Market 142 Grand street, Williamsburg. Inquire in the store.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED DISTILLERY Store, at 429 West Forty-second street. Inquire at STAPPERS BROS., 241 and 243 West Twenty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES AND Good Will of a first class Hat Store, in the best location on Broadway; now doing a good business. Address HOWARD, box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUNDRY; A GOOD PLACE for a young man to start business, also an excellent location for a machine shop. C. O. READ, Perth Amboy.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO MEAT MARKETS, FIXtures complete, doing a business of $20,000 per year. Inquire corner Grand and Wooster streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE; established five years. For particulars apply to J. BYRNE, 17 Dominick street.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR LEASE.—BEST CHANCE TO make money ever offered; come and examine. Apply at 83 Third avenue.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD LOW for cash, the Lease and Fixtures of a first class Corner Liquor Store, in a first rate neighborhood in Brooklyn; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to GEORGE S. CAHILL, 51 Beaver street, New York.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE—IN A pleasant location, 12 minutes' walk from Canal street and Broadway, in excellent order and furnished throughout; 15 good, steady, paying boarders; terms reasonable; good, reliable reference given and required. Address M. V. G., Herald office.

THE BEST FITTED UP LIQUOR STORE IN THE Seventh ward will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply this day at 401 Madison street, junction of Grand. Satisfactory reason for selling.

8TH AVENUE CORNER GROCERY STORE, LOCATED on a most prominent corner, is offered for sale very reasonable. Apply at 675 Eighth avenue, corner of Forty-third street.

$350.—FOR SALE, A LIGHT, GENTEEL BUSIness, in city; will pay a weekly profit of $100; is permanent; satisfactory reasons for selling; will bear investigation. Address A. E. A., Herald office.

MACHINERY.

A.—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, TANKS, Pulleys, Planers, Drills, Tools and Machinery, new and second hand, bought, sold and exchanged. HOFFMAN & FINNEY, 215 Water street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE LATHE, 54 INCH SWING, 12 foot bed, screw cutting and cross feed; also new and second hand Lathes, 14 to 20 inch swing; small Planers, Drill Presses and Milling Machines; all in good order. SMITH & GARVIN, No. 3 Hague street.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD AND REMOVED, FINE 15-horse Engine and Boiler; one of 60-horse. Can be seen at 520 West street, corner of Gansevoort.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER DEPOT, 193 SIXTH avenue, corner Thirteenth street.—Per barrel, $15; per dozen quarts, $3; per dozen pints, $1 50.
HAM KOEWING.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION!—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; private diseases successfully and permanently cured. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES SCIENtifically and successfully treated. A permanent cure guaranteed by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without exposure. Read my celebrated treatise on weakness; office private. Dr. HARRISON, 168 Bleecker st.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—MADAME SELDEN, 67 Amity street, visits ladies at their residences; confidential and skilful treatment. Advice free.

A.—MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, SPEEDily cures all female complaints. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without exposure. Read my celebrated treatise on weakness, office private. Dr. HARRISON, 168 Bleecker st.

DR. KING CURES ALL DELICATE DISEASES AND derangements; one visit sufficient; consultations strictly private. 14 Amity street, near Broadway.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, speedily cures all female complaints, whatever the cause. 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

DR. KING CURES ALL DELICATE DISEASES AND derangements; one visit sufficient; consultations strictly private. 14 Amity street, near Broadway.

LADIES SPEEDILY CURED AND BOARDED DURing sickness by Dr. and Mme. WEST, Ladies' Physicians, 142 West Twenty-fifth street.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN IN THE CITY is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. Consult him and escape quackery.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The Results and the Lessons of Mr. Bennett's Career as a Journalist.

The lives of public men are the property of the world, and it is just and desirable that the lessons they contain should be studied and explained for the information and guidance of mankind. The peculiar gifts that nature has bestowed upon the few who make their marks on the pages of history; the qualities that have enabled them to distinguish themselves above their fellows; the genius, industry, enthusiasm or constancy that may have won success; the errors or deficiencies that may have caused failure, are all alike legitimate subjects of examination and discussion, to the end that they may be brought into prominence as shining marks for the emulation of others, or as warning beacons to point out the rocks and shoals which threaten disappointment and destruction. Medical science uses the dissecting knife to gather from the dead the knowledge that brings relief and preservation to the living. The bodies of those who have passed away are thus made useful to humanity after the parting of the soul has reduced them to their original clay. In like manner intelligent and honest criticism wisely seizes upon the lives of men of note after they have filled their allotted time on earth, and points them out to the living world as examples for imitation or avoidance.

The death of James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the HERALD, could not fail to call forth extensive and varied comments from the American press as well as from the pens of foreign writers. The deceased has been so universally recognized as the originator of the present newspaper system, as the man whose extraordinary genius and courage lifted up the press of an infant nation out of the mire of faction and dependence and raised it at once into a giant power, that in his life he seemed to stand as it were in blood relationship to all the journals of the United States, and his death brings home to each of them the sense of a personal loss. We have transferred to the pages of the HERALD many of the articles that have appeared in the columns of our contemporaries, and it has been gratifying to observe how entirely, with a very few unenviable exceptions, professional rivalry has been ignored in the generous desire to do justice to the memory of the deceased. Much has been written about Mr. Bennett during his lifetime as well as since his death, and errors of fact as well as errors of judgment almost unavoidably creep into biographical sketches drawn from unauthentic sources and into estimates of character based thereon. One of the penalties of celebrity is the risk of being painted in unfaithful colors through carelessness or misinformation, and of thus being imperfectly understood by the world. Mr. Bennett was exceptionally indifferent to criticism. He lived much within himself, and was so conscious of his own motives and his own strength as to be, perhaps, too careless of the opinions entertained of him by others. Thus, when sensational writers or those who, possessing a knowledge of the marked outlines of his career thought proper to draw upon their imaginations for the rest, published what purported to be histories of his life and analyses of his character, he only smiled at their inaccuracies and misconceptions and suffered them to pass without correction. Many of the biographies that appeared during his lifetime bore the impress of the prejudices incident to professional rivalry and of the jealousy too often excited by extraordinary success, while not one was entirely correct in its statements or its inferences. It is natural, therefore, that in the notices prepared since his death there should be more or less inaccuracies, especially as, to many of the writers, Mr. Bennett was only known by reputation, and for the main incidents of his life they depended upon the accounts already before the world. Nevertheless, the comments of all our contemporaries are marked by a spirit of broad liberality, of generous appreciation and of warm sympathy, pleasing to those to whom the memory of the deceased is precious and honorable to the profession of which he was a member. We say all; for the very meagreness of the exceptions conveys a rebuke more severe than words could administer. The record we are thus enabled to lay up will prove the proudest page in the HERALD's history should the journal survive its founder a hundred years.

The story of Mr. Bennett's life is one more than ordinarily calculated to impress upon the world some of those well-defined principles without which no pursuit can, as a rule, be successfully carried out. It is a history full of interest and instruction from its opening to its close; but it is our present purpose to touch only upon such of its leading incidents as connect themselves with the progress of journalism in the United States, suffering them to illustrate, as far as they go, the mind and character of the deceased. To properly understand Mr. Bennett's genius and services it is necessary to carry the memory back to the days when he first launched out upon his eventful career as an independent journalist. If the republic was not still an experiment it was at least struggling with difficulties of no common magnitude. The fires of faction burned with dangerous fierceness and were fanned by a press wholly under partisan control. The rising storm of nullification had been allayed only by compromise, and its distant mutterings were still audible in the air. Indian hostilities in the Southern States swelled to the dimensions of a cruel and sanguinary war. The pecuniary affairs of the country were seriously deranged. As we have said, the few newspapers of any standing were in the hands of the politicians and the financiers, who used them for their own purposes, and hence the nation was without the valuable aid of an intelligent and untrammelled press in its hour of political and financial peril. Business enterprise was under a dispiriting cloud, and in journalism the prospect was exceptionally gloomy for a new beginner. Less capital was then required than is needed in these days to establish a daily journal, it is true; but money was of greater value and harder to obtain. It seems singular to the present generation to find Mr. Bennett at that time asking the loan of twenty-five hundred dollars for the purpose of founding a metropolitan daily newspaper, which could not now be established under a capital of half a million; but it was all that he needed then, and, guided by the light of history, no one can doubt that success would have followed the venture if his application had met with a favorable response. It is, perhaps, fortunate that it did not; for the strong respect for honorable obligations that pervaded his nature might have temporarily cramped and hampered his great enterprise. It was essential that a man so self-reliant as the pioneer in independent journalism in the New World should lean upon himself alone; that he should be free from all ties and alliances, with nothing but his own genius to prompt him and his own strong will to guide him. These in the end would have carried him successfully through under any circumstances; but a money obligation to a politician might for a time have held him back in the race he was destined to run. Aside from the pecuniary embarrassments at the commencement of Mr. Bennett's enterprise there were then no facilities, as there now are, for obtaining news even if the means necessary for their use had been at his command. The journalists of forty years ago troubled themselves but little about such a trifle as the collection of early and reliable intelligence of the occurrences of the day. Political discussions monopolized their abilities; political intrigues claimed all their energies, and they were satisfied to publish news as it came tardily along in due course of time. There were no railroads rushing across the Continent; no steamships ploughing the seas; no lines of telegraphic wire running like veins through all the States, and carrying the life-blood of thought at the same instant into every portion of the Union; no cable stretching beneath the ocean, and bringing the lips of one world to the ears of another through three thousand miles of space. The difficulties to be encountered in the establishment of a live, independent newspaper in those days were a hundredfold greater than now; for, while capital is now the main requirement to secure the earliest and best intelligence, it was then necessary to bring genius and skill into service to devise those methods of obtaining news which energy, perseverance, courage and money were afterwards needed to carry to success. Nor was the want of facilities the only obstacle to be overcome. The whole influence of the existing papers was opposed to what was then an encroachment upon recognized journalism. The politicians, who wielded a power now undreamed of, stood in arms against a press that would be beyond their control. The idea was novel to the people; the result was at least problematical. Such were the difficulties that beset the path upon which the founder of the HERALD was prepared to enter; a country disturbed politically and financially—business enterprise dead—the weight of journalists, politicians and financiers thrown into the scale against him—a pathless wilderness before him without a single beaten track to guide him through its mazes—an untried constituency at his back, and only sufficient means at his command to call into existence the barest skeleton of his great idea. Bearing these facts in mind we shall more clearly understand the strong will and fixed purpose which remained undaunted and constant in the midst of such heavy discouragements.

Mr. Bennett's actual connection with American journalism dates back to 1821–22, when he became connected with the Charleston *Courier*, and had been three years in the United States, and was in the twenty-seventh year of his age. His special duty in that establishment consisted of translating the Spanish news received through the Cuban journals; but he made himself useful in other ways, and thus accomplished the double purpose of satisfying his employer and obtaining a wider knowledge of the profession it had long been his ambition to adopt. This was the beginning of his journalistic career—the first step in the path he was destined to follow to so successful an end. His education and tastes had led him to desire a literary life, and his practical sense pointed out the daily newspaper as the most promising medium for the fulfilment of his wishes. Nature had supplied him with energy, self-reliance and strength of will in no ordinary degree, and, foreseeing that in the young republic of the New World he should find a wider field for his genius than he could hope to meet with at home, he crossed the Atlantic in search of a future without hesitation or fear of the result. He had studied the European journals, and had found even the London *Times* below the standard of his idea of what a daily newspaper ought to be. On arriving in the United States he plodded carefully on, gathering information of the country and the people, and studying republican institutions with that steady application for which he was distinguished throughout life. Necessity drove him to temporary pursuits, but he never for a moment abandoned his original design, and only waited for that experience in the new land needful to enable him to carry it out. There are few who read correctly this introductory chapter of Mr. Bennett's life. His profession is generally regarded as having been selected by accident or thrust upon him by the force of circumstances, while in fact it was chosen with deliberation and sought after with unflagging perseverance. He became a politician, but this also was as a means to the end he had in view. His quick perception taught him that a thorough knowledge of politics and political leaders was the first essential of successful American journalism. In a country of universal suffrage, free speech and constantly recurring elections politics must always be an important feature of the news of the day, and Mr. Bennett's ideal of a newspaper was to lay before the world in its columns fully and intelligently every item of news in which the people could take interest. He saw that the press of America was far behind the European press in character and enterprise; that it was held in the grasp of politicians and of political factions, and he shrewdly judged that the speediest and surest way to reach the press was through the influence of the politicians. Hence he joined the party ranks, and his keenness and adaptability soon won him recognition by the leaders. His convictions and inclinations alike led him to the support of Jackson. He regarded pure democratic principles as sound and truly American, while the iron will of the great leader touched a responsive chord in his own breast. We allude to Mr. Bennett's association with politics only for the purpose of correcting the erroneous impression prevailing in some quarters that he contemplated the pursuit of a political career, and that disappointment in that direction turned him into the road of independent journalism. The truth is that he used politics and politicians on the same principle on which he read old papers, pamphlets and books, and studied the resources of the country—in order to prepare and fit himself for the great enterprise that was gradually developing into a reality. When he sought political aid to enable him to establish his paper he did so with a reservation of independence that probably explains his disappointment. So during his many years of political experience he held steadily to his purpose and bent everything by the strength of his will towards its accomplishment.

When Mr. Bennett returned to New York from Charleston he became connected with the *National Advocate*, a paper started in the interest of the democratic party at that time, and edited at first by Henry Wheaton, the well known writer on international law. While engaged on that journal he was associated for the first time with Major Noah, who also, curiously enough, had edited a paper in his early newspaper career at Charleston, South Carolina. In consequence of some change that took place in the policy or management of the *Advocate* Mr. Bennett left the establishment and became connected with the New York *Enquirer*, a daily paper that had in the meantime been started by his old associate, Major Noah. During the period of his service in this latter journal the *Morning Courier* had taken a prominent place among the New York dailies, under the editorship of James Watson Webb. The *Courier*, like the *Enquirer*, was a democratic organ, and as the managers of both papers had considerable influence with the party in power, a severe struggle took place between them for the lion's share of the public printing at the State capital. Mr. Bennett's practical mind at once conceived the idea that a union of the two establishments and a cessation of the destructive rivalry would be beneficial to both and would prove the foundation of a strong business. His suggestion was carried out; the two papers were united under the compound title of the *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer*, with Major Noah, General Webb and Mr. Bennett as editors. Not long after this consolidation the great contest over the United States Bank was precipitated on the country and occasioned much excitement and feeling among the politicians and financiers. General Webb changed front on this question and left the democratic party, opposing and denouncing President Jackson's movement against the bank; whereupon Mr. Bennett, whose convictions were in conflict with the course pursued by his senior, sold out his interest in the establishment and retired. He then determined without further delay to make the long contemplated venture on his own responsibility, and he issued a paper called the New York *Globe*. As the attention and interest of the people were at that time concentrated on the prevailing political agitation, Mr. Bennett considered it prudent in his new journal to take position on the issue before the country, and he announced the intention of the *Globe* to support democratic principles; nevertheless, while in existence, the paper showed indications of that independence of party inseparable from its proprietor's journalistic management, and which was afterwards more fully developed. A [illegible] the *Globe* was discontinued and Mr. Bennett took charge of the *Pennsylvanian*, in Philadelphia, a leading and influential democratic organ. In this position his power and genius found freer scope and soon made themselves felt. His politics were the politics of the people and not of a mere party machine, and while willing to support broad principles he resisted the tyranny of faction. He followed Jackson in his patriotic fight against the United States Bank; he refused to join self-constituted leaders in a crusade of demagogueism and injustice. The independent position he assumed on this question, as well as in regard to the general policy of the government, drew upon him the angry displeasure of the politicians of the national capital. The men who hung upon the administration at Washington and sought to make themselves the dictators of the party all over the Union were outraged at the idea of the editor of a democratic organ setting up his own views of policy in opposition to their behests. Blair opened his batteries upon the recusant journalist, and his example was followed by the machine papers all over the country. Many years afterwards, when the HERALD had become a great power in the land, Blair pleasantly remarked to Mr. Bennett, "You owe the existence of the HERALD to Jackson and myself. If we had not made such a desperate fight against you when you were in the *Pennsylvanian* you might never have started this journal." Mr. Bennett had studied the United States Bank question, as he studied all other questions, until he had made himself thoroughly familiar with its details, and he thus possessed an advantage over those who contented themselves with a superficial knowledge of its main features. He felt that Biddle had been unjustly abused, and he was ready to defend him from the persecutions of the politicians. Owing to this insubordination, and the dissensions it occasioned, Mr. Bennett left the *Pennsylvanian* and party politics at the same time, having become convinced by his close intercourse with the leaders and his practical knowledge of the way things were managed inside the organization, that the great necessity of the country was not merely an upright political organ, free from the control of cliques, factions or individuals, but a journal wholly independent of party ties and associations and prepared to advocate any principles and to support any men whose advancement promised the greatest good to the greatest number.

When Mr. Bennett returned to New York he had enjoyed from twelve to fifteen years' experience of journalism and of public men; and with his peculiar habits of close investigation and deep thought, this period was sufficient to afford him all the knowledge he required. With this valuable fund of information in store, he began to mould into shape the great enterprise that had so long occupied his mind. For a year or two he amused himself and kept his pen in practice by writing for different papers, while all the time making preparations to establish the HERALD. In May, 1835, his arrangements being complete, the sheet destined to take so prominent a position in journalism made its appearance, and its prospectus and early articles, with a correctness that now appears almost like the gift of prophecy, foreshadowed its own future and the future of the nation and of the metropolis. The entire independence of the new paper was emphatically announced, and we cannot better describe the principles it laid down than by quoting the words of its founder:—

> In debates of this kind many talk of principle—political principle, party principle—as a sort of steel trap to catch the public. We mean to be perfectly understood on this point, and therefore openly disclaim all steel traps—all principle, as it is called, all party, all politics. Our only guide shall be good, sound, practical common sense, applicable to the business and bosoms of men engaged in every day life. We shall support no party, be the organ of no faction or coterie, and care nothing for any election or any candidate, from President down to constable. We shall endeavor to record facts, on every public and proper subject, stripped of verbiage and coloring, with comments, when suitable, just, independent, fearless and good-tempered. If the HERALD wants the mere expansion which many journals possess, we shall try to make it up in industry, good taste, brevity, variety, point, piquancy and cheapness. It is equally intended for the great masses of the community—the merchant, mechanic, working people, the private family, as well as the public hotel, the journeyman and his employer, the clerk and his principal. There are in this city at least 150,000 persons who glance over one or more newspapers every day. Only 42,000 daily sheets are issued to supply them. We have plenty of room, therefore, without jostling neighbors, rivals or friends, to pick up at least twenty or thirty thousand for the HERALD, and leave something for others who come after us.

Shortly afterwards the HERALD thus commented on the prospects of the city of New York—then containing about two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand inhabitants—when the vacant lots above Twenty-first street should be covered with buildings:—

> These lots, allowing them to be occupied at an average of nine persons to the lot, will require a population of 720,000 persons.
>
> That number added to our present population—250,000—will make nearly a million of souls for the whole city as it then may be.
>
> Now—the question is, shall we have that population fifty years hence? Let us see.
>
> The natural advantages which this city possesses in being bounded by two great water courses; its accessibility to the ocean at all seasons; the great extent of fertile lands within the State, which are now brought to our doors by canals and railroads, and connected as the State is hourly becoming by other canals and railroads, opening to us the whole Western country, will, in half a century from the present time, should no great national calamity befall us, require all that active population, even if the whole island should be peopled, to transact the business of this great commercial emporium.

Less than forty years have passed since these words flowed from Mr. Bennett's pen, and New York has already reached the predicted million of inhabitants, while the HERALD's daily circulation has risen from the coveted thirty thousand to over one hundred thousand. Calculating five readers for each copy, its proprietor then looked for the time when the paper should address one hundred and fifty thousand persons at each issue; in the same ratio it now speaks daily to nearly three-quarters of a million of people.

Thus the HERALD entered on the field of journalism. Its mission was to revolutionize the existing management of newspapers; to release the country from political thraldom; to break up the close corporation of financial power; to correct the glaring vices of society; to raise labor to its proper equality with capital; to protect conscience against fanaticism; to spread intelligence among the people; to develop the resources and aid the progress of the young and vigorous republic. We may turn aside here to notice some of the most prominent errors into which many of the commentators on the early career of the HERALD have, sometimes unwittingly, fallen. It has been said, and is probably generally believed, that the HERALD owed its establishment as an independent journal to some offence Nothing can be further from the politicians. pendence was the principle underlying Mr. Bennett's earliest idea of a newspaper. It was on this very account that he offended the politicians when he managed the *Pennsylvanian* in accordance with his own views, and alarmed them when he started the HERALD. They found themselves confronted, for the first time in the history of the country, by a power they could not control. Party journals are excellent in their sphere, especially as now conducted. They are necessary in a country where every man is a voter and more or less a politician. But for many reasons they do not fill all the requirements of a daily newspaper for the people. They are, probably unintentionally, one-sided, their views being biassed by the insidious influence of party. They are apt to cover up the faults of their friends and to exaggerate the failings and misrepresent the action of their opponents. As a general rule they find their way only into the hands of people who think as they think, and who thus, without the intervention of the independent press, would accept prejudice as truth. This was especially the case forty years ago, when there was no such thing as independence in journalism, and Mr. Bennett saw that the situation afforded an opening such as he had long been seeking. He started the HERALD upon this judgment; not from revenge against the politicians, but in his own interest and in the interest of the people to whom he looked for support. His steady perseverance in his original resolve has made the paper what it now is; but its business success is of slight importance as compared with the benefit the country has derived from its services. From the time of its establishment dates not alone a revolution in journalism, but a new era in the progress and welfare of the nation; a better understanding of political questions by the people; a greater sense of responsibility on the part of public officers; a more exalted patriotism; a broader liberality; a higher standard of morality. In the natural progress and education of the country an independent press would, undoubtedly, have come at last; but who shall say how many years the nation would have been set back in its career of advancement and prosperity but for the energy and enterprise of of Mr. Bennett?

The style of the HERALD in its early days has been the subject of much criticism. Its articles were written in a light, sparkling, half serious and half jesting vein, the intent of which is imperfectly understood. Mr. Bennett was a philosopher and an eminently practical man. What those who failed to comprehend him imagined to be the joke or the sarcasm of a moment's birth was probably the well-ripened fruit of reflection and design. He found the public morals at a low ebb; the country full of serious conflict and trouble, ruled by politicians and financial speculators; the people impatient under rebuke and difficult to be reached. To work a change and to reform abuses it was necessary, first, that he should be heard, and he shrewdly adopted the style by means of which he could force attention to what he had to say. He was a deep and original thinker, a profound and ingenious reasoner, and he was making a paper for a people who were curious, busy, gay, excitable, prejudiced and impulsive, but who had at the bottom a solid foundation of good sense and correct principle. It was easier to reach the foundation by entering through the open doors and windows than by using pickaxes to tear up the ground and rams to batter down the walls, and this plan he followed. His policy was the policy of the skilful surgeon, who diverts his patient with playful raillery at the very moment he is preparing to perform a delicate and painful operation. While the sparkling humor or good-natured sarcasm of the HERALD was amusing the reader, the knife went in and a dangerous disease was checked or eradicated. Yet there are many who, failing to look below the surface, can discover in Mr. Bennett's writings in those days only scepticism, scoffing and mockery. One writer of more than ordinary ability, accepting this erroneous view, likens Mr. Bennett to Horace Walpole. "He was a man," he says, "who greatly resembled Walpole both in manner and in character." The gossip-monger of Kensington Palace and Carlton House is thus described by the truthful pen of Macaulay:—

> He was the most eccentric, the most artificial, the most fastidious, the most capricious of men. His mind was a bundle of inconsistent whims and affectations. His features were covered by mask within mask. When the outer disguise of obvious affectation was removed you were still as far as ever from seeing the real man. He played innumerable parts and overacted them all. When he talked misanthropy he out-Timoned Timon. When he talked philanthropy he left Howard at an immeasurable distance. He scoffed at courts, and kept a chronicle of their most trifling scandal; at society, and was blown about by its lightest veerings of opinion.

That James Gordon Bennett should be likened to such a man by any intelligent writer appears singular indeed to those who were fortunate enough to enjoy a personal acquaintance with the thoughtful, earnest, energetic, brilliant journalist; but it serves to illustrate how completely even men of sense and culture have been misled in their estimate of Mr. Bennett's character by the errors of careless or disqualified critics. There was, indeed, no point of similarity between the two men. Walpole, we are told, in everything in which he busied himself—in the fine arts, in literature, in public affairs—was drawn by some strange attraction from the great to the little and from the useful to the odd. Mr. Bennett used the little only as the means of reaching the great, and resorted to the odd as a philosophical method of promoting the useful. He fought his battles with the weapons most likely to insure victory, and if the light foil was most frequently in his hands he carried the heavy broadsword at his side, ever ready to be used effectively when a sweeping blow was needed to strike down error or lay bare imposture. Walpole loved fashions and scandals by nature; Mr. Bennett used them as he used police reports, as a means of compassing his great end—the circulation of his paper among all classes of the people of all tastes and of all conditions in life. The one gloated over such food; the other administered it as a wholesome corrective. Walpole had a passion for mischief; he loved to disturb the course of ministerial negotiations or to spread confusion through the political circles. "But," says Macaulay, "he did not himself pretend that on these occasions he was actuated by public spirit. He thought it a good practical joke to set public men together by the ears, and he enjoyed their perplexities, their accusations and their recrimination of a misdirected traveller." Bennett frequently carried confusion into the ranks of the politicians, and he has often been instrumental in defeating political intrigues by exciting dissension among their promoters. One of his constant directions to his employés was to hear the stories of both sides of a political plot or controversy and then to "knock their heads together." But this was done in the public interest, to promote the general good. Malice was not an ingredient of Mr. Bennett's nature. He was severe on those who, jealous of the increasing influence and power of the HERALD, misrepresented and abused him, but he usually contented himself with a crushing reply, and seldom followed up an assailant who was wise enough to accept the first rebuke. He used sarcasm to correct, and not to sting. He preferred peace to war in his journal. One of our contemporaries writes:—"It is due to Mr. Bennett to say that prosperity made him more lenient to his enemies, more disposed to do them full justice, and less inclined to carry on a personal warfare." It is due to him also to say that from the first hour of the establishment of the HERALD to the moment of his retirement from its active management he never failed to commend a good act, although done by his most unyielding enemy, or to condemn a bad act, although committed by his warmest friend. In this policy he only carried out faithfully his determination to make the HERALD the honest and consistent champion of the interests and the rights of the people, at the sacrifice, if need be, of every personal feeling and consideration.

When the HERALD was first issued—in May, 1835—one or two partners were associated with Mr. Bennett in its printing department only, and not in its editorial management. In August of the same year the office was destroyed by fire. After this calamity Mr. Bennett restored the paper without any partners in the venture, being satisfied that the only way to properly conduct a great journal was by the one-man power. Then commenced in earnest the development of his great ideal of a metropolitan daily newspaper, independent in politics; uncontrolled in its financial article by the operators on 'Change; cheap in price; compact in size; with new elements of popularity and a competition for news such as had never before been contemplated. It did not, however, spring into being at once complete in all its parts, for Mr. Bennett's determination to make the enterprise a success induced him to guard carefully its early steps. He felt the ground solidly beneath him before attempting an advance, but he passed from one improvement to another as rapidly as assured stability and increased means would warrant. It was a distinguishing peculiarity of his journalistic career that he desired prosperity not for his own comfort and enjoyment, but for the good of his paper, which was his idol. If he coveted money, it was only that by its power he might render the HERALD as perfect as his advanced ideas desired, and as he had long loved to paint it on the canvas of his mind as a picture of the future. So he kept steadily on, securing all behind him and developing future enterprises by the investment of all its surplus earnings upon the paper itself after allowing for his own moderate personal requirements. The policy on which he had based the HERALD—for he had a distinct and well defined policy although independent of political parties—was the support of the constitution under whatever government; the advocacy of all wise and liberal measures by whoever originated; the judgment of an administration by its acts, and not by the standard of party; the encouragement of all projects calculated to stimulate the growth and prosperity of the United States and of the city of New York as the commercial metropolis of the Union. Mr. Bennett persistently adhered to this platform of principles laid down by himself; he bent all his great energies and the influence of his paper to the task of carrying out his policy, and the HERALD has consequently grown with the growth, strengthened with the strength and prospered with the prosperity of the country and the metropolis.

The first prominent innovation made by the new journal upon the old management of the press had been its open declaration of political independence. The next was the origination of the money article, entirely independent of the operators and based on sound principles of political economy, to the study of which Mr. Bennett had devoted much time, and on which, during his leisure hours, he had prepared a series of lectures. The appearance of these articles shook 'Change like an earthquake and caused a panic among the speculative financiers. But their value was soon made apparent by the influence they exercised upon the development of the resources of the nation and of the city, and by the support they brought to every new enterprise in steamboat navigation and railroads that came before the country. In 1837 Mr. Bennett commenced the now famous HERALD ship news establishment, by purchasing a rowboat, manning it with a crew of a captain and two men, and sending it out to intercept vessels, obtain their news and gather lists of arrivals. This put the HERALD at once on a par with the large papers of the day, and soon enabled it to surpass them in its marine intelligence, now such a valuable feature of the paper. Mr. Bennett found good friends in the pilots, shipmasters and packet ship captains, who, themselves a bold, energetic set of men, appreciated the wonderful enterprise of the new journalist, and always had files of papers and their ship reports ready for the HERALD boat. It is a significant and gratifying fact that the HERALD has continued to this day to enjoy the valuable friendship of these true-hearted men. So, previous to the establishment of mail steamers across the Atlantic, Mr. Bennett, through his tact and energy, constantly secured foreign advices in advance of his contemporaries, and by this means obtained a great advantage over the other city papers. But his genius and enterprise, crowned as they were by a success so rapid as to be almost beyond credence, soon drew upon him a storm of opposition. His independent political course and his exposures of the tricks of the Wall street rings of those days arrayed against him an army of party leaders and financial operators. His outlays for news, increasing year after year—nay, month after month—as his receipts became larger, dealt such staggering blows at the slower and statelier journals that their senses became bewildered and they looked in blank dismay at behind. The HERALD was declared responsible for the revulsion of 1837, but it only increased the fame of the much-discussed money article. In 1838 an event happened that gave a new impetus to Mr. Bennett's journalistic zeal. Ocean steam navigation became an established fact by the crossing of the Atlantic by the Sirius and Great Western, which arrived in New York in the spring of that year. While others were speculating on the event or expending their time in admiration Mr. Bennett characteristically seized upon it for the benefit of his paper. Up to that time there had been only occasional letters from Europe published in the American press. These were picked up as opportunity offered, and no journal had any organized system of foreign correspondence. With the future in view Mr. Bennett quietly went to Europe on the return trip of the Sirius, bent upon establishing foreign agencies and making arrangements for the transmission of intelligence and correspondence from all parts of the Old World. He was thus early the pioneer in what is now one of the most imposing features of American journalism.

On Mr. Bennett's return the opposition gathered new force, and the result was a powerful and organized effort in 1840 to crush the HERALD. It was the most wonderful crusade against individual enterprise ever recorded in history. It not only failed in its object, but it had an effect exactly contrary to the intentions of its originators. It brought Mr. Bennett and his paper more prominently before the world. It caused thinking men, who had not previously met with it, to read it, and they at once discovered that it was an interesting and important journal. The curious were induced to look into it, and found it unexpectedly brilliant, fresh and sparkling; for the old metropolitan dailies had sought rather to drag the HERALD down than to keep pace with its progress, and as the effect of a magic lantern is seen best in a darkened room, so the sprightly HERALD shone the brighter in the gloom that enveloped the ponderous journals of the day. The circulation increased—the advertising increased; the treasury of the paper gave substantial proof that the HERALD was to continue to live and prosper. Singularly enough, all the politicians and editors who were engaged in this remarkable war, without an exception, acknowledged afterwards that they were wrong and Mr. Bennett right, and that his steady adherence to the principles he had first laid down had built up a great paper. In the midst of the crusade the Cunard Company commenced their regular line of monthly trips, running to Boston, and Mr. Bennett, only spurred to new efforts by the assaults of his opponents, immediately established a system of express communication between Boston and New York, with relays of horses on the broken parts of the route not covered by railroads, for the swift transportation of his foreign news despatches. Such enterprise and liberality might be emulated but could not be destroyed.

These expansions continued as the finances of the establishment increased, and the HERALD grew wonderfully in circulation, value and power until the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846. In the meantime that

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mighty agent of progress, civilization and peace, the electric telegraph, had passed from an experiment to a success, and had commenced to revolutionize the old system of gathering news. From the earliest moment the HERALD seized upon this wonderful agency and fostered and urged it with unceasing zeal. A panic that now seems unaccountable had seized upon many of the journalists, who imagined that the telegraph would destroy the press, and looked on with dismay as the mysterious wires stretched from city to city and from State to State, drawing the people closer and closer together. But Mr. Bennett saw further than ordinary men. His quick perception grasped at once the full value and importance of the invention and taught him that the telegraph must become the ally and not the rival of the daily newspaper. In an article published in the early days of the enterprise he foretold that this new agent would destroy monopoly and localize the press, as he has in later years predicted that in the course of time the mode of transmitting news will undergo a yet further change; that the reports, correspondence and editorials of leading journals will one day be dropped into the government telegraph offices and sent over the wires instead of through the mails. But Mr. Bennett gave more practical assistance than favorable argument to the struggling invention. He used the wires regardless of cost for the collection of his news so far as they then extended, and thus brought home to the conviction of the people the success and value of the system by placing its results every day before their eyes. The first speech ever reported in full over the wires was published in the HERALD exclusively. It was a speech delivered by Mr. Calhoun on the Mexican war, and its accuracy, both as a stenographic report and a feat of telegraphy, astonished its author. It did more in a single night to impress Congress and the whole country with the importance of the telegraph than could have been accomplished by arguments and the transmission of private messages in a year. Before the Mexican war commenced—before General Taylor had broken up his camp at Corpus Christi and passed the River Nueces, Mr. Bennett had perfected arrangements for obtaining news from the army. His correspondents were already out; his plans for tapping the railroads and telegraph lines wherever they reached were complete. There was a gap in railroad communication between Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., over which the government mail was run in the old-fashioned slow and unenterprising manner. Mr. Bennett stocked this gap with a sufficient force of fast horses and adventurous men. The HERALD despatches from the seat of war were sent via New Orleans by mail to Mobile. There they were seized upon instantly by the couriers and carried as swiftly as the horse express would allow to Montgomery, where they again took the rail to New York, arriving at the metropolis from one to two days in advance of the government despatches or of any other news from Mexico. The southern end of the telegraph was at Wilmington, Del., and the HERALD expresses would also run with special intelligence to that point and transmit their news over the wires to New York. In consequence of these comprehensive arrangements the HERALD received accounts of the principal battles from Palo Alto to the occupation of the city of Mexico in advance of all its contemporaries, and the information of many important victories for our arms, such as Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, was first made known to the authorities at Washington by Mr. Bennett. These journalistic triumphs, which formed the model for modern newspaper enterprise in time of war, created an immense excitement all over the country. The fame of the HERALD was in everybody's mouth, and it took the position it has ever since occupied as the leading journal of the nation.

These repeated successes had the good effect of satisfying Mr. Bennett's contemporaries of the hopelessness of all efforts to destroy the HERALD and of the wisdom of emulating its enterprise and energy. During the Oregon excitement, when the popular cry was "Fifty-four-forty or fight," the opposition metropolitan papers came to the commendable resolve of attempting to beat the HERALD with its own weapons, and, trusting in the strength of combination, they united with the leading dailies of some of the Northern cities in the organization of an overland express all the way from Halifax to Washington, to hurry forward the news of European steamers touching at the former place. The same association chartered and despatched across the Atlantic a fast pilot boat, which was to beat the packet ships and bring early news of the Oregon difficulty, so eagerly looked for. It was a powerful coalition against individual enterprise, and was buoyed by the hope that the union of capital must prove too strong for a single establishment, however prosperous. But it so happened that the Halifax overland express and the fast-sailing pilot-boat were both anticipated by the HERALD express and the regular packet ships boarded by the HERALD boat; the money invested in the experiments was lost, and the first failure put an end to the combination. It is not to be supposed, however, that the example of the HERALD failed to imbue other papers individually with the same spirit of progress and improvement. Some of the old metropolitan dailies introduced the money article and commercial report into their columns, enlarged their shipping news, paid increased attention to local intelligence, and established expresses to gather news outside the city. The spread of the telegraph had served to bring the newspapers into closer contact. At first the large journals of the decaying school had been implacable in their opposition to their cheap competitors; they were now not unwilling to combine with them for the common good. The telegraph lines, yet in their infancy, were not of sufficient capacity to do the public business and meet the wants of the press as well. The reports required for a single daily paper would block the wires and shut out all others. The Associated Press grew out of this difficulty. A certain class of news was needed by the New York dailies, and was open to all alike, if only the obstruction in the way of its transmission could be overcome. It embraced markets, Congressional and legislative proceedings, conventions and similar general intelligence. It was seen that a single report of such news might be sent through the wires, manifolded in New York and distributed to the several journals, instead of telegraphing the same thing half a dozen times over. Two New York journalists met to consider the subject; they were David Hale, of the *Journal of Commerce*, and James Gordon Bennett, of the HERALD, the leading representatives of the old school and the new. Thus the successful revolutionist had won recognition from the head of the dynasty he had overthrown. The sound sense of Mr Hale and Mr. Bennett cleared the way of all obstacles, and the Associated Press, comprising seven New York daily papers, and destined to become an important branch of metropolitan journalism, was established.

The journalistic triumphs achieved by the HERALD stand like landmarks along a far-stretching road of years. It is unnecessary to allude to them here. They are within the memory of our citizens, and our present object is simply to show by what means Mr. Bennett achieved his great success, and to point out the benefits his genius and enterprise have conferred upon journalism as well as upon the nation. It was natural that he should have been earnest in his advocacy of the Atlantic cable; that he should have persisted in predicting its success when many despaired; that he should have been the earliest and the most liberal in its use when it became an accomplished fact. In all this he was only following out the policy he had established for his guidance when he started on his journalistic career, and which he pursued steadily to the end. The ceaseless vigilance with which he watched for opportunities to display the enterprise of his paper, and the skill and energy with which his conceptions were carried out regardless of cost, were peculiarities of Mr. Bennett's character, and furnish the key to his success. Some superficial critics have pretended to discover inconsistencies in the political conduct of the HERALD; but the careful observer will find that what is thus regarded by minds educated in the school of faction is, in reality, nothing more than a consistent adherence to that independence of party announced as one of the cardinal principles of the paper at its birth. Its guiding star has been the constitution of the country, and its independent position has enabled it to praise or condemn without reference to parties or individuals. Mr. Bennett's boast was that he could support an administration so long as its acts were honorable to the nation and beneficial to the people, and oppose it the moment it gave evidence of unfaithfulness or incompetency. The world recognized this fact, and hence the cause of the HERALD's influence with the people. The politicians knew it, and hence their anxiety for the HERALD's friendship, their dread of its opposition. Prior to the civil war Mr. Bennett resorted to all plans and modes of settlement, and exhausted all his efforts to turn back the tide of rebellion. But when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter he took his stand for the Union, and aided the government liberally out of his private means, as well as through the power and influence of his paper. During the war his correspondents were with every army and on nearly every battle field. Their ability has been acknowledged by the world; their gallantry and devotion were written in characters of blood and tested by imprisonment, sufferings and death. An incident characteristic of Mr. Bennett occurred just prior to the commencement of the war, and strove, by eloquent appeals, to enlist his sympathies in behalf of the South. Among other things, they mentioned the liberal support that section had always given the HERALD. "The South has given the HERALD no more support than has any other portion of the country," was Mr. Bennett's reply, "and North and South have received their money's worth whenever they have bought that paper. Why, gentlemen, the chambermaids of New York pay me more money in a month than all the Southern States pay me in a year, and yet the HERALD is as independent of the chambermaids as it is of the South, and goes for the government and the Union."

Mr Bennett was the especial advocate of general and local improvements, and his far-reaching views looked beyond the present in estimating the value and importance of a new project. When the Pacific Railroad scheme was broached, while many saw in it only a means of reaching San Francisco in a week, he discovered the great high road between Europe and Eastern Asia, making New York the centre of the world. He united with Aaron Clark, years ago, in demanding the improvement of the docks and piers of New York, because he was convinced that a commerce then undreamed of was destined ere long to crowd our bays and rivers. He was the earliest projector of the Central Park, and marked out and christened the great Boulevards, because he knew that the population of the metropolis must swell to millions, and that future generations swarming the upper part of the island would be grateful to those whose forethought had secured breathing room and health to their children. In more recent years we find in the continued enterprise and wonderful triumphs of the HERALD the fruit of the seed he had planted and the results of the lessons he had taught. The enlargement of the European bureau; the splendid success of the Abyssinian campaign, during which the British government relied upon the HERALD for the earliest intelligence of the fate of their own army; the exhaustive cable letters from the seat of the Franco-German war, and from the theatre of the Paris Commune; the grand conception of the search for Livingstone and of the expedition sent forth to join Sir Samuel Baker, are achievements of the management subsequent to Mr. Bennett's retirement from the active control of his paper, but are none the less the reflections of his genius and energy. What nobler exultation could have brightened his later days than the knowledge that the agencies he had done so much to create were contributing to crown with yet greater glory the journal whose pre-eminence had been the object and the effort of his life?

It has been said that Mr. Bennett has left the stamp of his genius upon the press of the nation. The compliment, though high, is not unmerited. The class of papers which Mr Bennett introduced is the real American press of to-day. Only a few of the bulky, high-priced journals remain, and, although valuable papers, they do not keep pace with their more modern contemporaries. The effect of the changes introduced by Mr. Bennett is, however, visible even in those conservative sheets. We no longer see the old style of one editorial article, and the system of advertising by the year, with dead advertisements kept in to fill up the columns, is now almost unknown. The cash system, and the plan of renewing advertisements daily, and of making them important items of current news, introduced by Mr. Bennett, are now adopted by all the metropolitan dailies, and adhered to as closely as practicable. The great principle of independent journalism which commenced to assert itself with the first appearance of the HERALD is now the pride of the American press. Politicians no longer control editors through their paltry subscriptions and patronage, but editors control politicians. Party organs, republican, liberal and democratic, dictate instead of being dictated to, and in one notable instance a formal declaration of independence has recently been made by a leading political journal. Some of the innovations made by Mr. Bennett have at first been denounced by his contemporaries, but have always been adopted by them in the end. The financial article originating with the HERALD was at first seriously condemned. It was regarded as an unwarrantable interference with private business and as calculated to work injuriously to the interests of the city. An idea prevailed in those days that a mysterious secrecy ought to envelop financial operations, and that all the people needed to know was the actual result of the transactions on the market. Yet, at the present moment, the financial department of the metropolitan daily is one of its most important features, and the ability and industry displayed in its management is undeniable. The most valuable aids to legitimate enterprise and the most effectual safeguards against fraud and misrepresentation in speculative ventures are to be found in the commercial and financial columns of the New York daily newspapers. Interviewing owed its origin to the HERALD. It was conceived by Mr. Bennett on the idea that it was best to go at once to headquarters for news, and that no person could know more of a man's actions, intentions and principles than he knows himself. Monarchs, statesmen, soldiers and ministers have thus spoken to the people through the HERALD's columns. The system was at first ridiculed and abused, but it has since been resorted to by the whole American press, and sometimes to an absurd extent. Even the European papers have been, in a measure, improved by the HERALD example. The London *Telegraph* is a notable instance of English imitation of American journalism, while the ponderous London *Times* has recently admitted interviews into its columns, and is learning to add modern newspaper enterprise as understood on this side of the Atlantic to the solid ability of a debating magazine. It would be singular if the great success of the HERALD did not tempt other journalists to follow closely in its footsteps, and to mould their papers on its model. When the HERALD entered the field the daily circulation of the leading newspaper in New York was four or five thousand, which was sufficient to command the advertising patronage of the city. To-day the HERALD's circulation is over one hundred thousand, and on Sundays it reaches a larger number than on any day as its pecuniary success. Looked up to by governments, lauded for its magnificent enterprise all over the world, spreading its operations into the four quarters of the globe, rendering it not a matter of improbability that all great geographical discoveries in the future may be due to the press, who shall say that the HERALD is not worthy of imitation and emulation?

It is wonderful to contemplate that this has all been the work of one man's genius, and the story of a life that has accomplished so much cannot be without its moral. Earnestness of purpose, untiring energy, a total abnegation of self, perseverance, courage and faith, were the qualities that bore Mr. Bennett to success, and that will almost always win the battle of life. To these were added unusual self-restraint and intense application. Mr Bennett's ambition was confined to that created by his ardent love of his chosen profession. He did not covet wealth; he only valued money as it gave greater scope for expansion, and every dollar of his income would have been spent if necessary to promote the efficiency of his paper and make it a perfect vehicle of news. He had no personal ambition, but he loved to make the creation of his genius influential and authoritative. On several occasions honors were pressed upon his acceptance, but he refused them all, as he declined the French mission offered to him by President Lincoln. He would not even ask a favor for others at the hands of men who would gladly have acceded to any demand he might have made upon them. On one occasion an applicant for office under Mr. Buchanan pressed Mr. Bennett for a letter to the President, adding, "I have reason to know that you have great influence with him." "Well," was Mr. Bennett's reply, "I did not know that I had any influence with Mr. Buchanan at all, but, if you are sure that I have, I'll not lose it by giving you a letter." He has often helped a friend with money when in need, rather than use any effort to obtain political office for him. Yet he was ambitious that the power of his paper should be felt and acknowledged, and his personal independence increased its influence and its ability to accomplish good in the public service. Mr. Bennett was entirely free from sectarian prejudices and hence all persons, of whatever creed or denomination, could depend upon fair treatment and equal justice in his paper. He was ever ready to vindicate the right of conscience, and however strongly he might oppose the views and principles of individuals or classes no person was ever denied a hearing in his columns. The HERALD grew into popularity with the people because of its consistent advocacy of all those measures that were calculated to enlarge their freedom, better their condition, and promote their happiness and welfare. Upon this solid foundation Mr. Bennett's success was built. He served the people well, and they made him a splendid return. He leaves behind him the work of his life, with all its strength and vigor unimpaired, with large wealth to carry it on, with the spirit of his genius and energy still directing its course, and with a future before it that will reflect honor on the name of its founder for generations to come.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE DECEASED.

[From the Athens (Tenn.) Post, June 7.]

James Gordon Bennett, founder of the NEW YORK HERALD, the grandest monument of newspaper enterprise and success the world has ever seen, died on the 1st instant. He was born and educated in Scotland, and was in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

[From the Hillsboro (N. C.) Recorder, June 8.]

As a man we have heard those who knew him and wrote for his paper declare he was ever generous where it was just, and in the misfortunes of any of his attaches or printers his purse was as liberal as it was full. As a journalist he wielded more power than a President, and we have often felt that we would rather be Bennett of the HERALD than President of the United States.

[From the Monmouth (N. J.) Inquirer, June 6.]

As the great leader of newspaper enterprise, Mr. Bennett's name will have a place in the history of the age. No man did so much to make our newspapers what they are as he did. In the earlier years of the HERALD, he sometimes seemed to care more for a sensation than for the strict accuracy of his news, but for twenty years past the HERALD has been as faultless as most of its contemporaries. In private life, Mr. Bennett had many warm friends. Those who came into close contact with him in his business, his editorial staff and others, cherished a profound respect for him. Every one knows the position he occupied was one in which the worst that could be said was likely to be. It is gratifying to mark the generous eulogiums which have followed his decease from those who were in his life time often placed in antagonism to him.

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, June 2.]

With the career of the HERALD the country is familiar. It is now and has been for many years the most widely circulated and prosperous journal in America. Next to the London *Times* the most prosperous one in the world. As a newspaper the HERALD has never had an equal. In it has been realized to the fullest the highest ambition of its great founder, who believed the greatest success in journalism to be attained by excellence in the completeness and freshness of the news of the day. The HERALD is a magnificent monument to the ability, energy and indomitable perseverance of the greatest of journalists.

[From the Danville (Va.) Times, June 3.]

James Gordon Bennett died on the 1st instant, at the age of seventy seven. He was the founder of the NEW YORK HERALD, the most successful newspaper, perhaps, in the United States, possibly, in the world. Mr Bennett was a man of stupendous intellect, and for more than thirty-five years exerted a wide influence over the public affairs of this country.

[From the New York Evangelist—(Presbyterian organ)—June 6.]

The NEW YORK HERALD was subsequently started as a penny paper with the meagerest resources, and it is probable that it would have soon gone the way of the former venture, but for the great fire of 1835, out of whose ashes Mr. Bennett raked it, and then displayed so much enterprise in collecting and publishing news and incidents concerning that overwhelming calamity as to attract attention to his enterprise. This characteristic has ever been maintained, and it may be said with truth that the HERALD has stood at the head of the press of the country as a newspaper from that day to this. Its expenditures for telegrams have been much in advance of any other paper in the world. It has exerted a marked and beneficial influence herein, which we are disposed to set over against the many sensational and other shortcomings of its earlier and even later years. Mr. Bennett subordinated everything to success, and has created a newspaper property which is rated at a million or more of dollars. This he leaves to his son who bears his name.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, June 7.]

He made the NEW YORK HERALD a personal organ, but a personal organ that was to reflect every protean shade and light in its conductor's mind. He watched the public pulse and dieted his patient, the public, like a prudent doctor. His intuitions were sometimes as wonderful as his knowledge of men and things. For many years the HERALD was regarded as a prophet. If Bennett said such and such a man was going to be elected or defeated, the people received the prediction like they would a revelation from heaven.

[From the Waterbury (Conn.) Valley Index, June 7.]

The demise of the great journalist requires notice from the humblest as well as greatest of the profession; and although our readers have already been the events of his death from other sources, we record the founder, editor and sole proprietor of the NEW YORK HERALD, died last Saturday, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was forty years of age when he started the HERALD, without capital and without credit—an absolutely poor man; and he dies the possessor of millions, and leaves an inheritance in the HERALD whose value is beyond computation. All this immense power and wealth attained by a single man after he had passed his fortieth year! He has been retired from active supervision of his paper for the last five or six years, so that he has accomplished his fame and large fortune in the thirty years subsequent to the meridian of life. Mr Bennett's character is not easily defined, because the immense variety of his acts puzzle the judgment. An alien to the soil, he has been no alien to the soul of America, and has proved that an adopted son may be more filial and fervent in his love than many a native offspring to the republic.

[From the New York Citizen and Round Table, June 8.]

The death of James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and till lately the managing editor of the NEW YORK HERALD, has created an immense sensation throughout the press of the entire world. Column after column of the HERALD is filled daily with eulogium sin different keys, according to the views of the editors, but all, even the religious press, unite in praising the pluck and pertinacity of its departed founder. A failure up to forty years of age undismayed he tried again, taking his lesson of persistence some such way as Bruce's spider taught the Scottish King, James Gordon Bennett made one more essay to mount the perpendicular walls of fortune, and succeeded. The HERALD was the kingdom he conquered and by patient labor has built up to the compact sovereignty it is this day—a sovereignty more potent and less precarious, and exercising an influence far more extended, than is wielded by any of the played-out sovereignties of Christendom.

FUNERAL OF A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 9, 1872.

The obsequies of Isaac Platt, who was probably the oldest in the profession of journalism in this country, and who, at the time of his death, was chief editor and proprietor of the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, occurred yesterday, and were attended by a large concourse of the leading citizens. The remains were encased in a casket, heavily trimmed with silver and draped in black. Upon the lid of the casket was a silver plate, bearing the inscription—

Died June 8, 1872.
ISAAC PLATT,
aged 69 years.

The remains laid in the parlor of the late residence of the deceased, and the floral tributes were beautiful indeed. At nine A. M. citizens were allowed to enter and view the body, scores of people taking advantage of the opportunity to take a last look at the features of one who in days gone by was so closely identified with every spirited enterprise in this city and county. Among the number were colored men, women and children. Isaac Platt was their friend, too, in times when honest friendship was needed. The funeral service was commenced at half-past eleven A. M. by the Rev. S. H. Synnat, of the Episcopal church, reading the Scriptural lesson. He was followed by Rev. F. R. Wheeler, the Presbyterian minister, in an address. He said there are two sides to death—dark and bright. On the dark there is a cessation of all life, vigor, honor and usefulness, the severing of all the tender ties which bind us together. On the bright side is the fact that those who trusted in Jesus have a continuation of a life of uninterrupted peace and joy. The reverend gentleman urged all to live so that at the close of their lives those who were left behind might cherish the hope that they would have a glorious immortality. Mr. Wheeler then passed to the consideration of the character of deceased; and here his remarks were of a decerredly eulogistic nature. Isaac Platt, he said, came to Poughkeepsie fifty-one years ago, and there are many who knew him as a studious occupant of a little old red school house in the country before that time. For a generation he had been identified with the city's interests, engaged in its every enterprise, and was conceded to be the leader in this section of the political party to which he belonged, and therefore had his influence been more than ordinary. All his efforts in a political line were characterized by a great deal of unselfishness. As a citizen, and in all the relations appertaining thereto, he was highly esteemed and respected, and in the family circle he was a kind and indulgent parent. When Mr. Wheeler concluded the remains were viewed by those who arrived after the services commenced, the casket was closed and the funeral procession started for the cemetery, where, after the Episcopal burial service was performed, the remains were placed in a vault. Thus has passed away a good man. He was known all over the country, and among his stanch friends were Thurlow Weed, William H. Seward, Schuyler Colfax and others. He was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. For a number of years he sat at his desk in the editorial rooms of the *Eagle* from eight o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, attending to the arduous duties of his position, and towards the last was conveyed to and from the office in a carriage, so that it can be truthfully said he died in the harness. One hour previous to his death he read a portion of that morning's *Eagle*, and expressed his approval. He will be greatly missed as well in public as in private circles.

POLITICAL.

What the Papers Say About the Philadelphia Nominations.

[From the Boston Advertiser—(administration—June 8.]

Baltimore can elect Grant, and, what is more to the purpose, Baltimore cannot prevent his election. The fact is palpable that Greeley's nomination has not appreciably weakened the republican party. He can carry to the democracy nothing that entitles him to demand consideration at their hands. Already the array of liberal republicans is dwindling. On the night following the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention three of the best known and most influential members of the Greeley General Committee, Messrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Allaire and Draper, resigned, the first with expressions of hearty contempt for the whole movement. After this week's work the republican party may well be indifferent as to the action of the Baltimore Convention.

[From the Boston Post—opposition democrat—June 8.]

The Philadelphia farce excites none of that spontaneous enthusiasm which the unprompted action of the popular heart would inevitably produce. This is but a prearranged affair, concocted in Washington, drilled for in political clubs, and displayed and carried out at Philadelphia. The element of vitality is wanting throughout. Its very face is turned to the past as its appropriate direction. It would be a fantastic imagination that associated any such organization as this with the urgent questions of the present or the opening issues of the future, or invested its candidates with the representation which they assume for the country.

[From the St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger—republican—June 7.]

The nomination of Henry Wilson for Vice President, though we hardly dared expect it, is evidence that wisdom has not departed from the party, and will result in the corollary that the sceptre has not departed from Judah.

[From the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Journal, June 7.]

For the Vice Presidency Henry Wilson, now serving his third Senatorial term from Massachusetts, has been nominated. Born of lowly parents he was reared a son of toil. He comes from obscurity to the eminence of a Senator of the United States through untiring energy and his own inherent elements of greatness. He has during his whole long public career been an advocate of the rights of humanity and a defender of those who, like himself, have tasted the frage and civil rights than he, and no name except Grant's will bring greater support to the republican cause. He is a fit associate with the great soldier on the ticket which symbols freedom and liberty, and the Union now and forever.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal—Greeley democrat—June 7.]

The nomination of Wilson for the Vice Presidency is a terrible blow on Colfax. He has retired himself from public life a number of times, until his party has retired him in earnest. Poor Colfax! He will feel better about it next November, when Greeley and Brown flax out Grant and his successful competitor, than he does now. Henry Wilson is perhaps as strong a candidate as the Convention could have nominated, and is in all respects infinitely Grant's superior. He is possessed of considerable ability, and is a self made man, having worked his way up to the Senate from the shoemaker's bench. In politics this "Natick cobbler" is a radical dyed in the wool and an ultra partisan.

[From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer—democrat—June 7.]

The second nomination, Senator Wilson, will develop republican weakness in the West. Indiana was held but slightly, and the affront offered her most prominent son will not strengthen the hold. Indeed, no stronger affront to that State could be conceived than to renominate Grant and reject Colfax, to repudiate the one term principle in the case of Grant and accept it in relation to his Presidential colleague. That no offence against Colfax can be named will increase the resentment of his friends, who number largely. Yet the ticket nominated is a strong one in many points, and the situation deserves careful consideration by the democrats. But one more National Convention remains to be held, and upon that, as we believe, depends the issue of the campaign. Independent counsel and wise action there will name the next President. Of

[From the Lockport (N. Y.) Union—democratic—June 7.]

The Philadelphia office holders' convention nominated Henry Wilson, alias Jeremiah Colbath, for Vice President. The most conspicuous act of Mr. Wilson's Senator life was a remarkable speech made in the early part of the war, in which he denounced further enlistments. When, at a subsequent date, the Union forces were made to suffer from the mere want of men, Mr. Wilson in a public speech, delivered at New York, we believe, denied making his Senate speech. An examination of the *Congressional Globe* discovered it, however, and Mr. Wilson appeared very awkward before the country. Some think it was a less innocent lie than Grant was detected in by the members of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet.

[From the Zanesville (Ohio) Courier—republican—June 6.]

With the gentleman occupying the second place on the ticket, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, the laboring men of the nation will be especially gratified. In the East he is known as the champion of the workingman. Like his distinguished predecessor in the Vice Presidential chair, he has fought his way up from the ranks, and is a living embodiment of the excellence of our free institutions, that recognize no titled class nor favorite caste. The bone and sinew of the land will rally to him with zest and enthusiasm. Their power and influence is again recognized by the great republican party, in its again selecting one formerly of themselves, and now a distinguished advocate of their rights, for the second highest place in its gift. This is a fitting tribute to their excellence and worth.

[From the Detroit Post—administration—June 7.]

For the office of Vice President no abler nor better man could be selected in the country than Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. Mr. Colfax would have been as sure of a renomination, as General Grant had he not about a year ago written a letter positively declining to be a candidate and declaring his fixed intention to retire from politics. That letter left the field open to others, who might not otherwise have competed with him. In selecting Wilson, therefore, the country does not express any lack of confidence in or affection for Mr. Colfax; but, as he personally wished to retire, it selects a successor who is his friend, and in whose success Mr. Colfax will rejoice with the rest of us. Mr. Wilson is one of the ablest and most fair and candid members of the Senate.

Political Notes.

A correspondent propounds the following conundrum:—"Which of the two men, Charles Sumner or General Grant, has rendered the best service to the country?"

The following records are transcribed from the Louisville *Ledger* of the 6th instant:—

J. Proctor Knott made a speech at Lebanon last Monday, in which he Dulathed Greeley and Brown, and was applauded to the echo.

Sam McKee talks about what Grant must know, "if he knows anything." If he knew anything at all he would be vastly wiser than he is.

William Lloyd Garrison takes Sumner to task for his last speech, but he don't once intimate that the Massachusetts Senator spoke falsely in a single instance.

The Greeleyites are urging the Georgia democracy to go for their candidate on the one single question—"Was Horace Greeley's brother buried in Georgia?"

The Ohio *State Journal* reports that an Ohio gentleman recently interviewed Mr. Greeley in New York on the subject of the Presidency. Mr. Greeley said:—"I don't expect anything from Ohio, Pennsylvania or Indiana; but I shall carry every Southern State. And I shall be elected."

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* strikes what it calls the key note of the campaign in that State, and says:—

No man of ordinary observation and common sense will deny that the democratic party in Alabama has been in serious danger of a dissolution for months past upon questions pertaining to State matters, and unless those differences and dissensions are harmonized and healed there can be no question that there is great danger to us. Alabama cannot well survive another season of the Smith *régime*, and unless we desire to see the State hopelessly bankrupt and the property owners impoverished we must restore harmony, if it is possible, in our own ranks and enter the campaign united and determined to oust the enemy.

Says the Richmond *Whig* (democratic) of the defeated candidate for the republican nomination for the Vice Presidency:—

Mr. Colfax having been snubbed by his party, and, indeed, sacrificed to what the Grant leaders regarded as the interests of their lord and master, that discomfited politician can scarcely be expected to take a very warm interest in the success of the ticket. His friends in the Northwest will in all probability resent the disappointment and mortification put upon them by opposing the ticket. They will naturally regard the result not only as the triumph of Wilson over their favorite, but as the triumph of little New England over the great West. The Indiana delegation said it would insure that State against the radicals. Very active and unfair means were resorted to in the convention to procure Colfax's defeat. Circulars and handbills, stigmatizing him in every way, were circulated. One was thus cruel on his famous smile: "He smiles without sympathy, and flatters without affection." That's the end of all his smiling! Oh the ungrateful world!

The Cincinnati *Times* fails to observe the name:—"We fail to observe the name of Charles Sumner among the list of Senators who congratulated Henry Wilson yesterday. Perhaps Sumner doesn't like it." And, as General Grant observed in regard to the absence of a prominent member of his staff on the occasion of Andy Johnson swinging around the circle, "Perhaps he was not invited."

The Mobile *Register* advises its democratic friends to "take it coolly," even in these hot days, and adds:—

If it is to be admitted that the people of the South will be forced into a coalition with the liberal republicans, for the support of Mr. Greeley, as "the best that can be done," it cannot be denied that the act of sacrifice should be committed in a spirit of calm dignity.

This is something akin to advising a man to go to his grandmother's funeral with his best "store clothes" on.

The Mobile *Register* (democratic) says if Mr. Greeley is to be taken by the South there is no sense or utility to deny that he is taken as a politico-medical prescription, that is needful for a political malady. But to roll it as a sweet morsel under a Southern tongue betokens infinite ignorance or infinite hypocrisy.

"Another Straw"—"Natick cobblers" are now becoming a favorite drink in Massachusetts.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says the name of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, is "fitly" associated with that of Grant. Oh, sink the shop as well as the cobbler's stall. But perhaps the *Democrat* means that Grant and Wilson will "give fits" to their opponents next November.

They had a storm without a cloud in St. Louis the other day, which the *Republican* thinks portends some evil to office holders in that locality.

THE MORMON DELEGATES TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I notice that the reporters bungled terribly in their report of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. E. L. Sullivan is reported as having opposed and offered an amendment to the report of the Committee on Credentials, and moving to amend the report so as to allow the Mormons to be admitted as delegates with the others admitted, as was done with the other Territories when there was a like contest. Mr Sullivan was not in the Convention, but it was Judge Southard, of San Francisco, who moved the amendment allowing both sets of delegates seats in the Convention, as no man should be refused a seat in the Convention on account of his religious opinions or practices, as the republican party gives to all equal rights. Judge Southard is not a Mormon, but common justice and a desire that the rights of all should be protected prompted his motion. It is singular, but scarcely a name of the California delegation was properly reported, and in most instances no name given of those from that State who participated in the debates of the Convention.

ONE OF THE SPECTATORS.

FRENCH INTERNATIONALS IN COUNCIL.

Local Councils to be Organized in the Different Cities—A Proclamation from London—The Band of the Garde Republicaine of Paris All Right with the Internationals—Denouncing the Acts of the Insulter—An Appeal of the Romans to Frenchmen—An Answer by the Frenchmen—Internationals of the United States to Garibaldi.

The French Internationals of this city held a meeting yesterday, at 100 Prince street, Citizen Millot presiding. There were several French ladies present, who seemingly took a great interest in the proceedings.

The delegates appointed to wait on the eight-hour leagues, for the purpose of extending to them sympathy in their "strike," and to give them the money contributed by the French Internationals, reported that they were heartily welcomed and thanked for the interest taken and in their efforts for the success of the eight-hour system. Sections 2, 10, 42, 36, 37, 6, 13, 23 have decided to organize local Councils, and will appeal to the different Sections of the United States to do likewise; and as soon as local Councils are organized a Congress will take place and a Federal Council be organized. Considerable discussion then took place about the manner in which the band of the Garde Republicaine of Paris was received and as to the insult offered them. The speakers unanimously denounced the action of the man who insulted the members of the band, but expressed themselves as displeased to think that the French Internationals should be held responsible for the acts of a single individual who was in no way authorized by them, and who will in a letter to the press take all the responsibility of the insult upon himself. It seems that a well-known International caused to be inserted in a morning newspaper an appeal to the eight-hour men, that if they cannot succeed by peaceful means they should resort to force. A resolution was unanimously passed that they entirely ignore such an appeal, and that, for their part, the laws of the country, State or city should be respected. The Internationals of San Francisco have proclaimed their allegiance to the General Council of London. A communication from the General Council of London was read, stating that a few malcontents have organized a Federal Council in that city, and warning the Internationals to have nothing to do with them. The following communication was received from France:—

On the 6th of last May there took place at Rome a solemn manifestation in honor of the heroes of 1849 who were shot under the walls of the Eternal City in defence of the republic and their country. From the heights of the Janiculo the citizens assembled for the purpose of protesting against the criminal expedition that took place in order to restore the pontifical throne. Ricciotti Garibaldi, Napoleon Parcoul and Francois Pais, on the part of Italy, have commissioned Victor Hugo to proclaim the following sentiments of the Romans to the French people for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation, as considerable *animosity* has existed among those people since 1849.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE BY THE ROMANS.

FRENCHMEN—The Roman people reassembles on this mountain, consecrated by human blood, which has bathed its soil for the past twenty-three years, for the purpose of protesting against the lamentable spectacle to which humanity has been obliged to assist through the designs of some ambitious men. Could you, sons of noble France, after you have created the greatest history for half a century, which humanity prizes, and in placing throughout Europe the flag of liberty, could you fight and die for the most odious of all the tyrants—the Pope? Have you been obliged to send through the companies of the men who have destroyed your cities and who wished to dishonour you at Sedan, thus destroying your aspirations? No, Frenchmen, we have never believed it, and the tribute of tears that are given to the dead we offer to yours as well as ours. Garibaldi, the savior of Italian hopes, in going to take a place in your ranks, after having so valiantly fought the soldiers of the empire, has rendered the most splendid homage to the grand principle, "the solidarity of the people," for which we have come to solemnly affirm. Shake this hand fraternally, oh, Frenchmen! which we now offer you.

It was decided to send the following to the Roman people as an answer to the above, a copy of which is to be sent to the various Sections of the United States for their approval:—

NEW YORK, June, 1872.

ROMANS—Your generous appeal to the fraternity has been heard here, and received with the fullest of feelings. Consecrating our existence to the grand idea that we fervently hope will put an end to those fratricidal wars of people against people, and to unite them in the holy communion of work, we have unanimously approved, with feelings of gratitude, the object which you are trying to consummate, and we send you greetings in the cause of your noble work. Courage, then, Frenchmen! The hand presented by you will always be held as a token of brotherly love.

The Internationals of the United States send the following to Garibaldi:—

CITIZEN—We are impressed with the same spirit that has caused the people of Rome to choose Victor Hugo as the heralder of peace and amity to the people of France; and in electing you for a similar mission we know that you have been the promoter of freedom and fraternity in your own country. Be then for us, with the Romans, what Victor Hugo has been for us. Accept, Citizen, our fraternal esteem.

The utmost unanimity prevailed during the proceedings of the meeting.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

Owen McCafferty, Thomas Quinn and John Lynch, all parties employed at the Grand Central Hotel, on Saturday afternoon became engaged in a dispute in the hotel, when McCafferty attacked Lynch with a club. The latter, to defend himself, seized a large iron bar and dealt McCafferty a blow on the head, fracturing his skull. Lynch was arrested by Officer Warren, of the Fifteenth precinct, and yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, who committed him to await the result of the injuries. McCafferty is at present confined in Bellevue Hospital, in a dangerous condition.

STABBING AFFRAY IN NEWARK.

In the course of a drunken row in a Market street saloon, on Saturday night, a man named Whalen, of 90 River street, was stabbed in the head. His wounds are not fatal. No arrests.

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